THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

Latest Southern News

DEFEAT OF EARLY.

REBEL ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Despatch from General Lee.

GENS. RHODES AND GODWIN KILLED.

General Fitzhugh Lee Wounded.

THE FULL DETAILS FROM THE RICHMOND PAPERS.

Cheering of the Union Troops Unpleasant.

MORE INCENDIARY FIRES IN RICHMOND.

Very Bad News—Defeat of General Early.

From the Richmond Enquirer, September 22.

There were many reports current on yesterday representing that Early had sustained a severe defeat in the valley. All accounts that reach us concur in the statement that a very heavy battle was delivered on Monday last, a few miles below Winchester, and that our forces, after battling bravely all day, retired during the night to Newtown, and afterwards to Fisher's Hill, a few miles southwest of Winchester. In this fight we lost Generals Rhodes and Godwin killed, and General Fitz Lee slightly wounded in the thigh. The enemy made the attack in a force much larger than our own, and suffered very heavily.

The following has been received from General Lee:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, September 21 1864.—To JAMES A. SEDDON:—General Early reports that on the morning of the 19th he swept advancing on Winchester, near which place he met his attack, which was resisted from early in the day till near night, when he was forced to retire. After night he fell back to Newtown, and this morning to Fisher's Hill.

Our loss reported to be severe.

Major-General Rhodes and Brigadier-General Godwin were killed, nobly doing their duty.

Three pieces of artillery, of Wyatt's Battalion, were lost. The trains and supplies were brought off safely.

R. E. LEE.

The telegram from General Lee brings the unwelcome intelligence of a reverse to our arms in the valley. General Early has retired from Winchester to Fisher's Hill, near Strasburg. The varying fortunes of the war in the valley have so repeatedly witnessed the falling back and subsequent advance of our army that this intelligence has not come unexpectedly. At one time the enemy were almost in Lynchburg; in a few weeks the shells from our guns were exploding within Washington City. It has not been long since General Early advanced from this very Fisher's Hill and drove the enemy into Harper's Ferry. His present position is regarded as impregnable, and from it he will, in due time, again advance upon the now rejoicing enemy.

The death of Major-General Robert E. Rhodes will be severely felt by the army of Northern Virginia, which sustains, by his death, the loss of one of its best officers. His promotion was rapid, for he early evinced those great qualities which won the confidence of his men and the admiration of his country. General Rhodes was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, and graduated in the class of 1848 at the Virginia Military Institute, and, after a few years of professorship at that institution, he removed to Alabama, where he married Miss Woodruff, of Tuscaloosa.

General Rhodes came out in 1861, as Captain of the "Mobile Cadets," and upon the organization of the 5th Alabama regiment, he was appointed its colonel. His brave convey in the satisfactory record of his services. Promoted soon after the first battle of Manassas to brigadier-general, he followed the fortunes of the army of Northern Virginia through the winter of 1861; the siege of Yorktown; wounded at the battle of Seven Pines; throughout the seven days' battles around Richmond; upon the Maryland campaign; wounded at Sharpsburg; present at Fredericksburg; at Chancellorsville, where he was made major-general; through the Pennsylvania campaign; from Mine Run to Gaines' Mill; with Early in the defense of Lynchburg; again into Maryland, and with the valley army throughout its marches and battles, until he has fallen at Winchester, in the service to which he devoted himself in the faithful discharge of duty, and in the enjoyment of the grateful admiration of his countrymen. He leaves a widow and child, to whom no earthly honors can bring any consolation, but to whom the tender sympathies of all will be freely given.

Brigadier-General A. C. Godwin is also mentioned by General Lee as among the killed. General Godwin was formerly Provost Marshal of Richmond, and was subsequently promoted colonel of a North Carolina regiment. It has been but a few days since the papers mentioned his appointment to the brigadier-generalship. General Godwin was from Portsmouth, Virginia, and was a most gallant officer.

No other casualties are mentioned, but our loss is reported very severe. The fall of Atlanta had already cast a gloom over the community, and this reverse will very much increase it, we fear. It should not do so. The fortunes of war are always uncertain, and reverses are, of course, very saddening; but it is unbecoming our people not to shake off their long faces and bring themselves to calmly and resolutely consider their situation. The army is always in fine spirits, and, though defeated to day, to-morrow it will retrieve the loss, and laugh at the sad and gloomy people who, far from danger, are yet more apprehensive than those who bear its brunt.

Desperate efforts on the part of the enemy are to be looked for. The Presidential election compels Lincoln to be stirring and striking. He can only save his election by success this fall; and, as there is no chance for peace between him and McClellan, we do not see that anything should be risked by us in a battle which cannot be decisive in its character. Partial successes like this in the valley may elect Lincoln—we hope they will—but they lend very little to any final result. They serve the purpose of Lincoln—to defeat McClellan; but they contribute nothing to our subjugation.

But these reverses show that our people must come forth and go the front; more are there wanted, and more must be had. The long list of Government details must be shortened; the Nitre and Mining Bureau, the Commissary and Quartermaster Departments, must disgorge. The contractors must be lessened, the exempts reviewed, and the army increased. But more than this, when men are sent to the army they must not be allowed to desert and straggle off. Discipline must be improved, and as much done by officers of the line as is expected from the Bureau of Conscription. To stop to mourn over reverses is great folly; they should but move the people, as they do the army, to meet disaster with the full confidence in the overruling Providence, who sends victory or defeat as to Him seems best.

What Means that Cheer?

From the Richmond Enquirer, September 22.

The only topic of interest in Petersburg on yesterday was a report that, on Tuesday evening, and during the night, there was a ringing shout from Yankee throats extending all along the lines. This unexpected outbreak of exultation slightly mystified our boys, until the news from the valley became mooted about, when the demonstration was fully explained. There was the usual picket firing and artillery practice.

General Lee Wounded.

From the Richmond Dispatch, September 22.

A report was in circulation at an early hour yesterday morning that a fight occurred near Winchester, in the valley of Virginia, on Monday last.

Newtown, the point to which our forces fell back on Monday night, is about eight miles this side of Winchester, at the intersection of the Valley Turnpike and White Post roads. Fisher's Hill is adjacent to Strasburg, some eight miles south of Newtown.

We have no further particulars of the battle than furnished by the official despatch, except that Major-General Fitz Lee received a painful, though not dangerous, flesh wound in the thigh.

Sheridan, having been reinforced from Grant's army, was enabled to bring overwhelming numbers against the Confederates, who resisted nearly an entire day before falling back, and the fact that our trains and supplies were brought off safely shows that it was no rout.

Incendiary Fires in Richmond.

the Richmond Enquirer, Sept. 22.

About two o'clock yesterday morning, the restaurant on Twelfth street, known as "Our House," kept by Mr. Charles Hunt, was discovered to be on fire. The Fire Brigade opportune arrived time to prevent an extensively conflagration, and confined the fire to a portion of the building in which it originated.

Investigation proved that the building had been fired by an incendiary in three places—in the wine *Bar*, and in the two rooms, front and rear, on the third story. Mr. Hunt was absent from the city, and his manager, Mr. Robert Schell, was asleep in the front room on the third story, from which he was rescued, while the interior of the building was burning around him, by watchman Franklin, who broke down the door. His door was locked, and from the fact that his room was set on fire inside, it is supposed that the incendiary gained access by means of a false key.

Between two and three thousand dollars in Confederate money were stolen from under the head of his bed, and another bed in the room was set on fire. In the rear room a number of trunks were broken open belonging to Miss Elizabeth Hunt, sister of the proprietor, and robbed of a large quantity of valuable wearing apparel, a considerable amount of State bank money, and some gold and silver coin. In the trunk containing the money were five gold watches, very valuable, and one diamond ring worth $300, none of which were taken.

The insurance policies on the house and other property, also in one of the trunks, were unmolested. By the promptness of the firemen the fire did not gain any great headway, and, although the house was damaged considerably, it is still in a condition in which it can be repaired with facility. Mr. Hunt's losses by the fire and robbery are estimated at about $50,000.

Yesterday morning, about six o'clock, the sexton of Sycamore Church, on Eleventh street, discovered that building to be on fire behind the door, in the vestibule of the lecture room. It had evidently been set on fire not long before, or, if during the night, had burned slowly. All the wood-work in one corner of the vestibule was on fire, and the wall was becoming black. The sexton quickly procured the necessary assistance, and extinguished the fire before any serious damage could be done.

We have an incendiary fire now every night. Let the most energetic efforts be made to bring the incendiaries to justice. An example on the gallows may put a stop to it.

Enrolment of all Males Between Sixteen and Fifty Years Old.

Late Charleston newspapers contain an advertisement requiring all male persons in that district, between the ages of sixteen and fifty, to immediately report themselves for enrolment. The order extends throughout the South, the object being to ascertain the present and prospective military strength of the Confederacy, in several of the military divisions slaveholders are required forthwith to furnish one-fourth, and in some cases, one-half of their slaves to work on the Charleston fortifications.

The Rebel War Tax.

Advertisements are also published for the collection of thirty per cent. on profits, as a war tax, and for the public sale of foreign and domestic goods of recent importation from Nassau.

Rebel Generals at Mobile.

Generals Dick Taylor, Maury, Forrest, Frank Gardner, Liddell, Nabers, Higgins, Thomas and Major and Governor Watts, were all in Mobile on the 10th instant.

CONDITION OF OUR PRISONERS IN GEORGIA.

BEAUREGARD vs. HOOD.

FORTRESS MONROE, September 24.—The mail steamer *C. Vanderbilt*, from City Point last evening, brought down about thirty deserters from the Rebel army.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 21st says:—"A Georgia paper denies the stories that have been circulated in regard to the mortality of the Federal prisoners at Andersonville, and adds, 'There are over 30,000 prisoners at Andersonville, and the greatest mortality of any one day has never exceeded 27.'

"General Beauregard is to take command of the Army of the Tennessee."

INVASION OF MISSOURI.

Advance of General Ewing.

ST. LOUIS, September 25.—Joe Shelby's Rebel cavalry force, said to be four or five thousand strong, occupied Fredericks town, twenty miles east of Pilot Knob, yesterday.

Shelby's design has not yet been developed. General Ewing, commanding the district of St. Louis, took a brigade of General A. J. Smith's troops down last night, and otherwise made preparations to meet the enemy. Pilot Knob is well fortified and garrisoned. Cape Girardeau, on the river, can stand a siege, and the only damage the Rebels can do is to temporarily cut the Iron Mountain railroad.

When General Price crossed the Arkansas river some days since at Locust Point his forces moved towards Batesville, evidently with the design of joining Shelby in the northeast of Arkansas, and with the combined commands to invade Missouri from the southeast. The force occupying Fredericktown is doubtless the advance of the column, which is estimated to be from 10,000 to 12,000 strong.

General Mower, with a part of the 16th Army Corps, left Brownsville on the Duvall's Bluff and Little Rock railroad, a few days ago, in a northerly direction, and Shelby will have to look after his rear. The situation will probably develop itself in a few days.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Matters Taking a Serious Turn.

ST. LOUIS, September 24.—It is now said that Price has entered Missouri with a force 30,000 strong. His plan is supposed to be to march to a central position in the State with three columns, endeavor to capture all the important points, and hold the country. It is expected that Kirby Smith will join him with 10,000 or 12,000 men from Arkansas. The guerillas are also concentrating to aid in the movement. The column now in the southeast is doubtless under Shelby, who has some 6000 to 8000 men.

Reports are circulating to-night that part of the force which occupied Fredericktown yesterday captured Cape Girardeau to-day, but this is doubtful. They may be demonstrating in that direction, but the post is too strong to be taken by cavalry.

The military preparations here are very active, and troops are already moving southward. The blacksmith shops were busy all day shoeing cavalry horses, ordnance stores are being sent to different points, and everything is being put in fine train for immediate active service.

Brigadier-General Pike has called out all the enrolled militia. General Rosecrans will issue an appeal to-morrow, calling the people to arms.

Major-General Blair arrived here to-day.

The trains on the Iron Mountain railroad are still running, and so far as is known the railroad has not been molested.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, September 23.

Mr. Blair's Movements.

It is understood here that Mr. Blair resigned at the suggestion of Thurlow Weed, Esq. Mr Blair is stumping it for Lincoln in Maryland. He spoke in Frederick on Saturday.

Compound Interest Notes.

The Treasury Department is printing a considerable quantity of compound interest notes, but the value is not increased. They take the place of notes called in.

District of Martinsburg.

General Neill, of Philadelphia, formerly of the 6th Corps, has been assigned to the command of the District of Martinsburg, Va.

Army Promotions.

Colonel E. D. Townsend, Acting Adjutant-General, has been appointed Brigadier-General, and Major Thomas M. Vincent, Assistant Adjutant-General, promoted to Colonel.

THIRD EDITION

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

GRANT, SHERMAN, SHERIDAN, CANBY, STEELE.

Rebels Driven from Mount Jackson.

SHERIDAN GAINS ANOTHER VICTORY.

TWENTY GUNS CAPTURED.

Eleven Hundred More Prisoners.

BRECKINRIDGE GONE TO THE SOUTHWEST.

HOOD MOVING WEST.

FORREST'S NEW RAID.

Mr. Jefferson Davis at Macon.

GENERAL STEELE AGAIN ON THE WAR PATH.

ALL QUIET AT PETERSBURG

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, September 23.—To Major-General Dix, New York:—Despatches from General Sheridan, dated 11 o'clock Saturday night, six miles south of Newmarket, have been received. He had driven the enemy from Mount Jackson, without being able to bring on an engagement.

The enemy were moving rapidly, and he had no cavalry present to hold them.

General Torbert had attacked Wickham's force at Luray, and captured a number of prisoners.

General Sheridan found Rebel hospitals in all the towns from Winchester to Newmarket, and was eighty miles from Martinsburg.

Twenty pieces of artillery were captured at Fisher's Hill, eleven hundred prisoners, a large amount of ammunition, caissons, limbers, &c., a large amount of intrenching tools, small arms, and *debris*.

No list of captured material has yet been received. The small towns through the valley have a great many of the enemy's wounded.

General Stevenson reports the arrival at Harper's Ferry of a train of our wounded, twenty-six captured guns, and eighty additional captured officers.

Breckinridge has gone to take command of the Rebel Department of the Southwest.

Despatches received this morning from General Sherman's command state that Hood appears to be moving towards the Alabama line.

A strong force of Rebel raiders are reported to be operating against Sherman's communications, and had captured Athens, Alabama.

Vigorous exertions were being made to overtake and destroy this force.

Jeff. Davis is reported to be at Macon.

Reports have also been received from Major-General Canby.

General Steele has been strongly reinforced and has taken the offensive.

Despatches from General Grant, dated at 10 o'clock last night, report no military operations.

The above comprises the substance of military information proper for publication received to the present date by this Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

IMPORTANT RUMOR.

ANOTHER UNION VICTORY.

Reported Unconditional Surrender of Mobile.

CAIRO, September 25.—The Memphis *Bulletin* of yesterday publishes, on what it regards reliable authority, the substance of a despatch received at Holly Springs, announcing the unconditional surrender of Mobile to our gunboats. No dates are given.

The gunboats had approached the city so close that they could have destroyed it without difficulty.

FROM MOBILE BAY AND TEXAS.

NEW YORK, September 26.—The steamer *Fresh Shiney* has arrived with New Orleans advices of the 18th inst.

Mobile bay advices of the 14th inst. state that all was quiet there, but movements were on foot by both the fleet and the army. Preparations are making to remove the guns, machinery, &c., of the monitor *Tecumseh*.

Details of the Rio Grande news show that Cortinas is still on the north side of the Rio Grande, at least so says the *Era* of the 18th. Some three hundred Mexicans had surrendered to Major Noyes, with three guns, at Palo Alto, between Brazos and Brownsville. Soon after the Rebels, who had recovered from their first scare at Brownsville, attacked Major Noyes, who, with one hundred and twenty-five Texas Union cavalry and three hundred Mexicans, repulsed a charge of Rebels, driving them back in confusion. Subsequently Major Noyes returned to Brazos.

FROM NEW ORLEANS—THE FRENCH AGAIN WHIPPED BY CORTINAS.

CAIRO, September 25.—The steamer *Mollie Able*, from New Orleans on the 19th, arrived here to-day, with a large cargo of sugar and molasses for St. Louis.

The steamships *Cromwell* and *Monmouth*, from New York, had arrived at New Orleans.

The French left Bagdad on the 12th, in five steamers, for Matamoras. On the 14th they had an engagement with Cortinas, and were repulsed with severe loss, and returned to Bagdad.

Little was doing in the New Orleans Cotton Market, and the demand was limited. Small sales of the new crop at $1·85.

Produce and provisions were greatly depressed, owing to large arrivals.

THE "SOUTHERN MURAT" ON ANOTHER RAID.

SHERMAN'S COMMUNICATION THREATENED.

Forrest in West Tennessee.

CAPTURE OF ATHENS BY THE REBELS.

GARRISON OVERPOWERED.

ATTACK ON PULASKI.

General Rousseau Again in the Field.

HE MOVES OUT TO ATTACK THE REBEL RAIDERS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LOUISVILLE, September 25.—On Friday last part of Forrest's force, about 4000 men, crossed the Tennessee river at Bates' Landing, in Perry county, Tennessee. His whole force is estimated at 8000 men, with ten guns. Colonel Campbell and garrison, at Athens, Alabama, were attacked by a large force of Rebels, and after a severe fight of two hours' duration were forced to surrender. Several buildings, including the depot, were set on fire. Forrest in person was in Athens.

At 2 P. M. yesterday a detachment of 300 men, sent from Decatur to reinforce the garrison at Athens, are reported to have been captured after an obstinate engagement. Several prisoners captured by Colonel Parker near Athens report that they crossed at Florence, and that Forrest told them he would have force enough to destroy both the railroads and stay on the line as long as he pleased. The Rebel force have destroyed several miles of the Tennessee and Alabama railroad both at Decatur and Athens.

There is no communication with Pulaski, Tennessee, and escaped prisoners report that the Rebel Sam. Wheeler was at Courtland, Alabama, yesterday. There are three commanders, Forrest, Roddy, and Bifflers.

Wheeler's force is reported to have gone South, to join Hood in Georgia. Forrest intended to capture Pulaski, Franklin, and Shelbyville, and all the intermediate blockhouses on the road.

At the last accounts the Rebels were moving on Pulaski. No demonstration has been made on the Chattanooga railroad.

A telegram from Pulaski reports heavy firing heard in the direction of the Sulphur branch. The Rebel forces are operating against the Elk river bridge.

All accounts agree that large forces are marching upon our defenses on this line, and that proper means have been taken to repulse the Rebel force; and it is hoped they will be forced to recross the river before General Rousseau is done with them. General Rousseau takes the field to-day in person.

Major-General Logan and Colonel McGroarty arrived to-day *en route* for home. Colonel McGroarty has an arm amputated, and is convalescent, although he has been wounded by twenty-five bullets since the war commenced.

FROM MEMPHIS.

CAIRO, September 25.—The steamer *City of Alton*, from Memphis on the 23d, arrived at this port this morning, with 112 hogsheads of tobacco and ninety-six bales of cotton, from Hickman, Kentucky, for New York. During the week 155 hhds. of tobacco have been received from Paducah and the Tennessee river, for shipment East. Business on the river is better than at any period during the war.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, September 25.—A despatch from Fort Scott, Arkansas, says that none of the forces of the train recently captured at Cabin creek have been killed or taken prisoners, and but comparatively few of the men. Three-fourths of the latter have arrived at Fort Scott, and the wounded have been sent for.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DARING ROBBERY.—A few nights since a young man named Waterson had occasion to visit a tavern kept by John Kane and William Quinn in Mount Moriah lane, below Darby road, Twenty-fourth Ward. He got to playing cards at the solicitation of a third party, who was present. Finally he desired to leave, but found the doors locked on him. He created some excitement, when Quinn took him into an adjoining room and offered to get him out if he would give him $16. To this Waterson agreed, and handed over the money, but Quinn took him into the bar-room and then left. At this time the third individual drew a pistol, and putting it at Waterson's head demanded his money. Between the three of them he was thus deceed of $440, and then turned out. He made complaint at the Police Station, and Quinn and Kane were arrested, the other party making his escape. They were held for a hearing before Alderman Miller.

RECRUITING.—This morning the number of warrants issued for the payment of the city bounty showed a considerable falling off in recruiting on Saturday. To-day, however, the business seems more brisk. At the old city headquarters, No. 208 South Third street, a number of men were mustered in for the Union League Regiment. Lieutenant Frazier has charge of the recruiting at this station, the men as fast as received being sent to Camp Cadwalader, and there organized into companies and sent to join the regiment. The Birney Zouaves, to be commanded by Colonel Briscoe, are also being recruited rapidly, and in about ten days the regiment will be full. Recruiting for the navy has fallen off, although a good number is being daily received at the rendezvous, in Front street.

THE COLORED TROOPS.—The 127th United States Colored Regiment, at Camp William Penn, have received marching orders, and will leave the camp on Wednesday, making a parade through the city before their departure. Colonel Given, commanding the regiment, was presented this morning with a fine horse by the officers of his command. The school for officers for the command of these troops has been revived at the colored headquarters, No. 1210 Chesnut street, under the sanction of the Supervisory Committee.

ROBBERY.—This morning a man named Edmund Davis was committed in default of $4500 bail by Alderman Beitler to answer the charge of attempted robbery. By some means or other he effected an entrance into the residence of Mr. Vanderslice, on Poplar street, near Front, about 4 o'clock yesterday morning. He awoke a young man who was sleeping on a settee in a back room. An alarm was given and the thief fled. A policeman gave chase and captured him.

CORRECTION.—In THE TELEGRAPH of the 15th inst. an item appeared headed "Peach Thieves," stating that twenty baskets of peaches, valued at twenty-five dollars, were stolen by Eliza Fordham and Catharine Harrison on the 7th inst. We have been informed that our reporter, through a misapprehension of the facts, has unintentionally done the parties named great injustice, and as they were discharged this morning, upon a writ of *habeas corpus*, the prosecutor declining to prosecute, we cheerfully make this correction.

ANOTHER SHOOTING AFFAIR.—Henry Bender has been held by Alderman Hutchinson to answer the charge of shooting a pistol at another boy. It seems the lads had a dispute over a farthing, when Bender drew a pistol and fired, shooting his opponent in the face, but not injuring him seriously.

FOUND DROWNED.—This morning an unknown white man, aged about fifty years, and supposed to be from Boston, was found drowned at Market street wharf. The deceased was dressed in light clothes, and was blind in the left eye.

THE PROCESSION ON SATURDAY NIGHT.

Attack upon the Lincoln Clubs.

DISGRACEFUL PROCEEDINGS.

All along the route of procession of the Lincoln and Johnson Clubs on Saturday night attacks of the most disgraceful character were made by the McClellanites. While the procession was passing the Continental Theatre, the headquarters of the Democratic Clubs, the crowd of roughs congregated there indulged in cheers for McClellan, followed by groans for the "Illinois Jackass." The soldiers also were groaned, and but for the interference of the police officers a great row would have taken place at this point.

At Tenth and Christian streets a fight, provoked by the disorderly, also occurred, resulting in the knocking down and serious injury of one of the participants in the procession. At Twelfth and Cherry streets there was another disturbance, of slight duration however.

The *finale* of this rowdyism occurred at Sixth and Chesnut streets, as the soldiers were passing the headquarters of the Keystone Club. There was a number of rumors in relation to the cause of the disturbance, but from our investigations we opine that it was provoked by the occupants of the building. A porter bottle, it is alleged, was thrown at Colonel Morehead, striking him upon the head.

Hisses and groans for Lincoln and Johnson followed this demonstration, and at a given signal several roughs struck at some of the soldiers in the line of procession. As might be expected, a general rough-and-tumble fight took place. The heroes of a score of battle-fields "went in," regardless of consequences, and "punished" the assailants in a manner so richly deserved by them.

Lanterns were hurled at the pictures of McClellan and Pendleton. The large plate-glass of the windows of the lager beer saloon in the first story of the building was shattered into fragments, and men were "knocked down and dragged out" by scores.

By this time the hour of half-past 11 o'clock had arrived, and still the row progressed, and threatened to be of a most serious character. Presently the report of a pistol was heard. This shot was fired about the middle of the side-walk in front of the Keystone quarters. No one was injured by the shot, however. Following this fell the horse of an assistant marshal stipped on the cubical blocks of the street, and fell to the ground.

This accident added to the excitement of the occasion, and the fighting still continued. The sidewalks were thronged by a number of lawless people, consisting of pickpockets, gamblers, pimps, and other persons with no visible means of support. These it was, together with the occupants of the Keystone Club Room, continually cheering for McClellan, who fomented the row, and kept it up until the midnight hour, when the police finally succeeded in quieting the disturbance.

Reviewing the proceedings of Saturday night, we cannot but pronounce it as one of the most disgraceful actions that has taken place in this city for years past. The Opposition certainly provoked the attack, and was instrumental in prolonging it. Though on the Saturday evening previous the Democrats displayed a number of sensational and incendiary devices in their parade, yet that procession passed through our streets without even so much as provoking a single groan.

On Saturday night some of the best men in our city paraded in the ranks of the Union party, and throughout the entire affair they conducted themselves like men who cherish a profound feeling of respect for the supremacy of the law, and who simply desire the right to parade without molestation.

All of yesterday and this morning crowds of people were congregated in the vicinity of Sixth and Chesnut streets. A number of rows took place, but they were soon put down by the police. Rumors of an attack upon the Union League rooms by the opposition are afloat in all portions of our city. "McClellan or a fight," says one "rough." "Tear out the Abolitionists," quoth a second. "Let us settle the matter here and now," remarks a third.

Thus discoursed the crowd this morning. "Fighting whisky" is doing its work; still these malcontents will, before many hours pass over their heads, learn that the strong arm of the law is yet in power in this city, and that they shall feel the influence of its potent sway. The several attacks on the Lincoln parade on Saturday night were in every way unjustifiable, and no excuse can palliate the disgraceful conduct of the Opposition.

LARGE UNION MASS MEETING IN THE TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.—On Saturday evening one of the largest meetings ever convened in the Twenty-fourth Ward was held in front of the Blue Bell. A large stand was erected, and this was decorated in good taste with the American colors, and a number of lanterns and transparencies added to the general display. The ladies of the neighborhood were present in strength, and they were accommodated with seats on the platform.

Shortly after the organization, the Lincoln and Johnson Club of the ward reached the ground. They made an imposing demonstration. Andrew Eastwick, Esq., presided.

Mr. Charles E. Lex made a stirring speech. He was followed by Mr. Thomas M. Coleman, who discussed the whole subject of the effect of free labor upon a community, and contrasting the North with the South. He referred to the charge of the Democratic party, that slavery should or ought to be, because the negroes would come North if free. The speaker denied that this was true, or that it was true that the negroes would not work. If they were paid for their labor, they would, of course, work better than if compelled to labor for nothing. And if the negroes did come North, the only effect would be to open the South to the whites, who could succeed much better there than the blacks.

General Butler had proven by his management at New Orleans that the prevalence of the yellow fever in that city was due to the fact that the people of the South were too indolent to adopt the necessary sanitary measures to preserve the health of the inhabitants. By the aid of the white soldiers he had prevented the recurrence of the fever. Thus Northern energy had always succeeded in all quarters.

Judge Kelley followed in a speech of great force. The meeting was a great success.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR.—The interest with which the public mind invests political affairs at the present time should not absorb it so completely as to make it overlook or pass by with indifference other public events of moment or of local advantage. It should be kept in mind that our State Fair is to be held at Easton on the 27th, ending on the 30th instant. This is a matter of interest to thousands of the citizens of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and from no public exhibition can they derive more useful information, or find so much real satisfaction and enjoyment.

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.—Capt. Benjamin McMakin, of world-wide reputation on the Delaware, is building a new iron steamer to take the place of the *Edwin Forrest*. The new craft will retain the name of the old one, which has been so popular on our river.

The new boats designed for two of the Camden ferries are rapidly approaching towards completion, and will be finished by the setting in of cold weather. These will afford the public largely increased accommodations.

FIRE AND ACCIDENT.—About half-past 12 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the roof of a tenement-house in Union street, above Front, was partially destroyed by fire. While the Philadelphia and Hope steamers were proceeding to the fire they collided at Fourth and Spruce streets. The Philadelphia lost three of her wheels, and the Hope one, and both were otherwise damaged. The driver of the Hope, named Daly, was slightly injured.

FORFEITED.—Michael McLeech, who was shot at Camp Cadwalader in attempting to escape after it was discovered that he was engaged in buying passes for the soldiers, and who was handed over to the civil authorities, did not appear on Saturday at the time fixed for a hearing, and his recognizance was forfeited. The bail was two thousand dollars.

RIOT.—The United Hose Company, on Brown street, below Twelfth, Fourteenth Ward have resolved to admit no one to membership who does not intend to parade with the Union clubs on the 9th proximo. The political complexion of the company is fifty Republicans to eight Democrats.

DISCHARGED.—John W. Dubree, charged with defrauding the Government by a false measurement of leather at the Schuylkill Arsenal, has been discharged by the United States Commissioner, there being no evidence to show that fraud was intended.

ARRIVAL OF THE ONE-HUNDRED-AND-FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.—This regiment arrived in the city yesterday morning from Washington. The sick and wounded were removed to the hospital, promptly, in the ambulances of the Fire Department, and the able-bodied veterans of the corps were all regaled with meals during yesterday, at the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon. The men were mostly enlisted in Bucks county, and they go to Doylestown, where they will be paid and mustered out. The regiment was last stationed at Hilton Island, from which place they bring a live young alligator, which has been tamed, and is in good health. The field and staff officers of the regiment are as follows:—

Colonel W. W. H. Davis, of Doylestown, Bucks county; Lieutenant Colonel T. D. Hart, of Philadelphia; Major E. R. Rogers; Surgeon J. S. Robinson; Chaplain E. S. Gries; Adjutant Edmund A. Wallace, of Philadelphia. The latter was drill-master of the regiment, and was a pupil of the Rebel General T. J. ("Stonewall") Jackson, at the Virginia Military Institute, recently destroyed by General Hunter, at Lexington, Virginia. General John M. Cantwell, General Gordon, and other Rebel officers were his classmates.

The reception of the regiment will take place to-day at the Refreshment Saloon. The procession will form at 2 o'clock, and pass over the following route:—Up Washington to Fifth, up Fifth to Spruce, up Spruce to Ninth, up Ninth to Walnut, up Walnut to Twelfth, up Twelfth to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Fifth, up Fifth to Arch, down Arch to Fourth, down Fourth to Washington, and thence to the Refreshment Saloons. The Henry Guard will take part in the procession.

ATTACK ON A COLORED SOLDIER—HE SHOOTS ONE OF HIS ASSAILANTS.—Alfred M. Green, Quartermaster's Sergeant in a colored regiment, at Camp William Penn, was attacked at Eleventh and Rodman streets, on Saturday, by three men, named John Donohue, Bernard Owens, and Bernard J. Bradley. It was testified to that Green, while going up Eleventh street, was met at Smith street by Bradley, Owens, and Donohue, and that one of them took off the lid of a basket which he was carrying, and attempted to get the basket from him. Green moved off, followed by the others, and opprobrious epithets were applied to him, followed by the throwing of stones. At Rodman street, Green, who had remonstrated with the men about their conduct, drew a revolver and discharged it, the load taking effect in one of the legs of Donohue, producing a serious wound, and rendering amputation necessary. He was removed to the hospital. The shooting was admitted by Green, but justified on the ground of the violent assault. All were held to bail.

CHILD SHOT.—Martin Callahan was before Alderman Welding on Saturday, upon the charge of shooting a little girl named Kate Krauss, who lives in Stamper's alley. The defendant resides at the corner of this alley and Third street. The little girl was shot in the wrist. The defendant denied the charge. He said that a man fired the pistol at him from the opposite side of the way, and then ran. Defendant gave chase, but the fugitive escaped. He dropped his pistol, however. The weapon was picked up by the prisoner. The evidence of two little girls, respectively named Maggie Harvey and Annie Holden, contradicts the statement of Callahan. They were in Stamper's alley, and upon hearing the report of the pistol turned and saw the smoke around the defendant, who hastened into the house. Pistol-firing was quite frequent during the day in the yard of the residence of Callahan. He was bound over in the sum of $300 to answer.

ARREST OF PICKPOCKETS.—During the procession on Saturday a number of professional thieves took advantage of the great crowd in the streets to ply their avocation. A number of arrests were made, and among them were Dutchy Ahern, Neddy Tully, and Joe Reilly, all well-known professionals. During the evening a professional thief was arrested, and taken before a certain Alderman. Another professional appeared and entered bail for him, the Alderman being unacquainted with the character of the individual with whom he had dealings.

ANOTHER DEATH.—John Kane, one of the workmen who was injured by the falling of a portion of the depot at Sixteenth and Market streets, on Saturday afternoon, has since died of his injuries. This is the second death.

PATRONIZE THE ARTS.—Get splendid style photographs at B. F. Reimer's, No. 624 Arch street. Life-size Photographs in oil colors, Cartes de Visite, and the most exquisite Ivorytypes.

THE TOIL OF AGES MADE A RECREATION AND A PLEASURE.—When we reflect upon the untold havoc wrought upon the physical constitution, through ages, by the health-destroying use of the needle, we feel a just pleasure and pride in pointing the million to the beneficent remedy provided in the Florence Sewing Machine, and at No. 630 Chesnut street, hence Seventh. Every one of these celebrated machines is supplied with a "Hemmer, Feller and Self-sewer," a most valuable appendage, by which the work is self-directed, without the least care or trouble to the operator. All these machines are sold with a guarantee to give entire satisfaction, or the money is returned; so that purchasers invest their money in the Florence without a particle of risk. Persons now visiting the city should not omit calling at this establishment and selecting a machine.

Now that the system of "one price" has become so popular and is adopted by leading business houses and by many in the clothing line, we would say to the public that they must not confound any other establishment with that of the celebrated and long established "one price" clothing house of CHAS. STOKES & Co., under the Continental. Garments also made to order at the lowest prices and with despatch. A large assortment of new style goods for fall and winter wear.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—
Boys' Suits.
Infants' Clothing.
Boys' Overcoats.
The largest and best assortment in the city.
M. SHOEMAKER & Co., No. 4 N. Eighth street.

HOOPER'S ALE VAULTS, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THIRD AND CHESNUT STREETS.—Gentlemen of refined taste patronize this *recherche* establishment, from the fact that unadulterated Liquors only are sold on the premises.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER AND QUARTER SESSIONS.—Judges Thompson and Allison.—The trial of homicide cases was to have commenced this morning, but in consequence of the prolonged indisposition of Judge Ludlow, whose health, though greatly improved, will still not permit his attendance in Court, they were all continued until the next term.

The cases thus continued are as follows:—Charles Bumbaugh, for the killing of John Graves, on the 4th of June; Barbara Haffner, charged with infanticide, committed 3th May; Edwin Walton, a policeman, for the killing of Jacob N. Mayberry, by a pistol shot, July 3; Mary Ann Stein alias Crawford, charged with infanticide, June 29; Samuel Woodside, charged with killing Morris Pendleville on the 28th of May; the case of William A. Maguire, alias Mitchell, for the killing of Maggie Baer, on the 2d of May, at the Continental Theatre, by shooting her with a pistol.

Some of these cases were continued generally for the term, but most of them until next week. The case of Maguire, alias Mitchell, will be called up on Monday next, and will doubtless be tried on that day.

Jurors were discharged for the term, and the court adjourned until Friday.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, September 26.—The receipts of Beef Cattle continue very large. The market is very dull, and prices are about ½c. per pound lower, with sales of extra at 10@10½c., the latter for choice; fair to good at 13@9½c., and common at from 9@12½c. per pound, as to quality. Extra cattle are very scarce.

The following are the particulars of the sales:—

100 head,	P. Railburn, Western and Chester co.,	10@10½.
80	" M. Ulman, Chester county,	10@12.
28	" Jones McClees, Chester county,	12@13.
220	" Martin, Fuller & Co., Western,	11@12½.
90	" J. Scolnbridge, Western,	12@13.
61	" Gist, Shoemaker, Western,	10@11.
140	" Smith & Mooney, Western,	12@14.
123	" J. McFillen, Chester county,	10@12.
118	" R. S. McFilen, Western,	11@12.
70	" Owen Smith, Western,	11@12½.
100	" P. Mellon, Chester county,	11@12½.
113	" H. Hood, Chester county,	12@13.
97	" D. Bronson, Chester county,	10@12.
55	" J. S. Kirk, Chester county,	10@12½.

Sheep.—The receipts are light this week only reaching about 6000; the market is very firm and prices are well maintained, selling at from 6½@7c. per lb. gross, as to quality.

Cows.—About 120 head arrives and sold this week at prices ranging from $30@40 for Springers, and $45 up to $65 per head for cow and calf.

Hogs.—The market is firm at about former rates; 3000 head arrived and sold at from $18@20 the 100 lbs. net, as to quality.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 26.—Cotton has a declining tendency. Flour is 5c. lower.

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price THREE CENTS PER COPY, or EIGHTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the CARRIER, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM; ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS FOR TWO MONTHS, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1864.

ADVICE FOR THE HOUR.

We are sorry to see our contemporary, *the Evening Bulletin*, in an editorial on Saturday, make a false issue with regard to the present condition of business affairs, and one which, if generally accepted, will plunge our storekeepers and tradesmen into irretrievable ruin.

The closing paragraph of the article we allude to is as follows:—

"Regarding, as we do, the speculators in gold and merchandise of all sorts as being enemies of the Republic to the same extent as those who are actively fighting against the Republic, it is with the greatest pleasure that we see them likely to be utterly discomfited. In their ruin lies the safety of the honest, loyal part of the community."

The effect of such arguments will be to create a determination in the public mind to withhold from the purchase of various commodities of everyday use and necessity; and this very action will be the means of bringing about a state of panic and stagnation which will tell with fearful effect upon all classes of business men.

Speculation in gold is entirely another thing from speculation in merchandise. Every storekeeper and merchant is, to a certain extent, a speculator in goods. He must keep a stock on hand of the articles in which he deals. He buys at intervals of time, in order to make a profit. It may happen that the goods he has on hand advance in value, but it has generally been the case that they have been retailed at a small percentage of profit on their cost and not at their speculative value. This has been the general rule with storekeepers, for the sake of retaining regular customers, and not driving them to rival establishments. Consequently enormous quantities of goods have been sold at a less figure than they could be replaced at. It is, therefore, untrue that every storekeeper in business has grown rich by a speculative advance in prices.

While, of course, the general result of the decline of the premium on gold will be a reduction in the values of all merchandise, such reduction will not be sensibly felt for some time. Meanwhile those who have means to continue their purchases of goods at our stores should not be persuaded to suddenly stop supplying themselves with every needful article of apparel or subsistence, on the ground that a few months hence the same material may be bought at a reduction on its present price. Such a course would have brought untold ruin and misery at any time within the last fifty years, as it will now. By such ingenious teaching the public may be brought to believe the doctrine that by a sudden and universal stinginess and contraction they can wage a war against merchants and tradesmen, and drive them to bankruptcy, and finally obtain their stocks of goods at a ruinous figure. Fortunately there has never been such a combination before made or attempted. It is now being urged for the first time, in connection with the inducements of loyalty and patriotism. But surely such pleadings are fallacious and dangerous.

The vast network of trade is so broad and intricate, that the strain on a single thread is felt throughout the whole fabric. If one class of business men are plunged into ruin, they will drag others down with them, until finally all are alike swallowed in the vortex. True policy and true loyalty teach the doctrine of mutual encouragement and mutual support.

We therefore say to our readers to resist the mean promptings of small minds, and to pursue their ordinary course of outlay, and purchase, not with a spirit of reckless extravagance, but with the generous and sagacious reflection that the whole community should bear a share of the reverses of fortune which, when divided among many, are easily borne, but which come with crushing violence upon the individual who sees the world turn their backs upon him in the hour of misfortune and disaster.

TWO FATAL ACCIDENTS.

There are two accidents of recent occurrence which call for special notice at the hands of the press. The latest in date is the falling in of the roof of the new depot, building at the corner of Fifteenth and Market streets, for the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. One person was killed and others severely injured; and had the disaster happened after the completion of the structure and its occupation by a large number of persons, the destruction of life would have been terrible indeed.

Investigation will, it is to be hoped, ascertain the true cause of the casualty, which now appears to have been some strange and unpardonable blunder either in the architectural plan of the edifice or in its mechanical execution. A building of such great size, and to be used for the purposes of one of the richest railway corporations in the country, should have been carefully put up with a view to strength and duration. But it tumbled in on the heads of the builders like a house of cards, and it will not at all surprise us if the whole affair is forgotten in less than a week. We presume, of course, that the imperfectness of the building is in no degree attributable to any want of expense in getting the best materials and the best workmen. The railway company named is wealthy enough to pay for constructing its depots and the like in the most thorough and substantial manner, while every cent of necessary expenditure in such cases is the falsest sort of economy.

We have no desire to be unjustly censorious in referring to this matter now, but we may be allowed to say that, in our judgment, such an accident could not possibly have taken place unless through the fault of some person or persons, who should be held duly responsible. If the superstructure, or any part of it, was too heavy for its proper supports, or if there was any want of skill or caution in the process of putting up the walls, and so forth, then, in either case, the casualty arose from criminal ignorance or carelessness, and should be, if possible, punished exemplarily. Otherwise, occurrences of this kind may be expected to go on multiplying in number and frequency, until no man's life will be safe against the incompetence or the botch-work of architects and masons.

The other accident to which we have referred was the recent collision that took place on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad between a passenger train and some freight cars that were standing on the track near Johnstown. It appears quite useless to say that such things should never occur on any well-regulated road. The remark has been made so often that it has ceased to excite anything more than contempt on the part of railway officials, while the public is apparently getting so used to catastrophes of the kind of which we are speaking, that conductors and engineers fancy they have acquired a virtual license to do as they please.

The deplorable loss of life, however, which followed the collision of the trains in this particular instance, was occasioned immediately not by the collision of the cars, but by reason of the cars taking fire and the inability of the passengers to escape from a situation in which they were literally shut up like beasts in a cage. Thus a number of persons were roasted to death in a manner that is shocking alike to common sense and humanity.

What reason or what right has a railway company, or its servants, to lock up a score or more of people in a car, from which they should have the utmost facility of egress in case of an accident? Whatever the object of the company may be in such a regulation, we seriously doubt whether the evils that may, as we have just seen, result from the practice do not much more than balance any possible good ends which it is designed to secure. The matter is surely worthy of the grave consideration of those who manage railways in this country. Such an accident as the one of which we now speak seems to furnish argument enough against the custom of locking passengers up in cars, to require its immediate and entire abandonment.

ABOUT THE BEGGAR.

Whether it is altogether the correct thing to bestow a congealed stare upon the thin, white, sad face, which, with its deep furrows of privation, its hope-deserted eye, its livid twitching lips, and its tear-blurred cheeks, looms up in our path; whether we shall be fulfilling a high moral duty if we stride sternly by the beseeching figure, with our noses as elevated as it is possible for those appendages ever to become; and, with dilated nostrils, snuffing a rare and pure air, and our fingers fumbling the currency in our pockets; whether our bed will be any softer, and our sleep any sweeter, and our dreams any brighter or better, if we answer the eager petition, "A penny, please, to buy some bread," with a gruff exhortation to "clear out," a threat of police, or with a desire to be informed why the squalid creature does not apply to the proper persons, or get to work, or go to the almshouse, or do *something*—these are questions which we must decide for ourselves.

Now, for our part, while we are fully conscious of the gigantic impositions practised upon the community, and are well aware of the dexterous means employed by numerous fellow-citizens to bring about a touching hollowness of their cheeks and a tear-starting disparity in the length of their legs, and to overspread their countenances with faintness, and despair, and desolation; while we have occasionally heard of the discovery of Croesian opulence on the part of sagacious seedy men and women; while it is as clear as crystal, or a bell, or a book, or anything else that is famously free from obscurity, to our mind, that "you can never know who to believe—these beggars are such liars;" yet, in face of all this mass of reason why we ought not and should not dispense alms at random, there is a fascination in the habit we are hardly able to withstand.

The wretch before us looks very miserable, anyhow. With the same amount of apparel of the same quality on our back, and the same amount of food of the same quality in stomach, we can readily believe that our sensations would not be precisely pleasurable. If, by the extremely simple act of pulling a contemptible little coin from out our pocket, and crossing the beggar's palm with it, we irradiate the hapless life with joy and hope in ever so small a measure, we find it hard to believe that God and the angels are frowning on us from the holy place above. And it has occurred to us, in moments of surliness, that perhaps our fellow-men who are so severe on this system of encouraging "beggary and pauperism," who get into a rage whenever they hear a knock at the back-gate, and who are forever prating of "systematic beneficence," don't do much, financially speaking, for their pet hobby.

Perchance they don't send checks for good round sums to the various benevolent societies. It may be that extensive supplies of food and fuel are not contributed by them to such praiseworthy institutions. Would we be certain to come across them in the swarming, noisome alleys, watching by the fever-stricken on the filthy pallet, and cooling his hot head, cheering the disconsolate, feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, reclaiming the vicious, and spanning each mirksome shanty with the rainbow of hope? If not, they have no business at all to denounce us for giving the beggar a cent, or three cents, or a shilling.

We find, in an ancient book which is filling sadly into disuse, the story of an unfortunate fellow who lay in suffering by the wayside. The priest took to the other side, and went straight along. The Levite had a look at the unfortunate, but reflecting that any assistance he might offer would just be an encouragement to others to get wounded and forlorn, he went by too. Who wouldn't rather be the Samaritan—the good Samaritan—who helped the fallen to his feet, and sent him on his way at last rejoicing?

SHERIDAN'S MOTTO.—Fight EARLY and fight often.

Personal Notice.

From the Richmond Enquirer, September 21.

[S. S. C. RICHMOND, Va., JULY 20, 1864.—I, John L. O'Neil, Philadelphia, Pa.—Your family, together with that of Mrs. James Saunders, of Charleston, S. C., are well. But very desirous of hearing from you. Please inform Captain William W. that his wife, Sophie Lee, and daughter, of Lynchburg, South Carolina, are very well and also very anxious to hear from him. My friend Baker was safe and well, near Petersburg, Va., when last heard from. Please do me the favor to inform my family and friends of my continued health and welfare, and of my great anxiety to hear from them, not having heard since last October. Write by flag of truce, or to each personal, to be copied into columns of Richmond Enquirers. Praying for a speedy and happy reunion, and return of restored peace and prosperity to our land.

Yours truly, Colonel DE WELLS.

Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, *Public Ledger*, and New York *Daily Newspaper* copy.

—In the return of enrolled men in Boston there are 3884 persons between the ages of eighteen and twenty-four liable to military duty.

—There is a scarcity of firewood in Montreal, where the annual consumption of that article is one hundred and eighty thousand cords.

—The Chicago papers say that the Northwestern Sanitary Commission is commencing a labor, income, and revenue system, which asks every individual to give the proceeds of one day's labor, one day's profits, or one day's income to the treasury of the Commission, thus enabling it to carry out its benevolent and patriotic schemes.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

POLITICAL.—Among the many gatherings of the National Union party, on Saturday night, we give the following:—

At Concert Hall, the orator of the evening was a young Union soldier, Captain Calhoun, whose father was the first consin of John C. Calhoun, and who was reared anti-nullification, the treason and the chivalry of South Carolina. The speaker was introduced to the audience by Dr. Wallace, of Philadelphia, a sterling gentleman of the Henry Clay school, staunch and stardy as to principle and mind. He was received with hearty applause.

A meeting of the citizens of the Third Congressional District, numerously attended and held on Saturday evening, for the nomination of candidates for Assembly, took place on Second street, below Girard avenue. Addresses were made by Messrs. M. Michael, Andrew J. Hosman, William S. Peirce, William Nicholson, Leonard Myers, and others.

The Campaign League of Frankford will make a demonstration and torchlight procession to-night. The League has just been organized, and will render efficient service to the Union cause of the Twenty-third Ward. It numbers among its members the most influential and honorable citizens of Frankford—men who never before participated in any political movement, but who are now called into the arena of politics by the pressing emergencies of the times.

On Wednesday evening next, a large flag, dedicated to the cause of Lincoln, Johnson, Union, and Liberty, will be hung to the breeze at Fourth and Carpenter streets. A number of distinguished gentlemen will deliver addresses. A happy time is expected.

CONVENTION OF BREWERS.—A convention of German beer brewers was lately held at Milwaukee, Wis. Nearly all the principal cities of the East and West were represented, for the purpose of discussing matters connected with the trade, principally the tax law. Among the delegates present from this city were Messrs. C. Botts and Frederick Collins. The following resolutions were passed in reference to the collection of taxes on malt liquors:—

That the Secretary of the Convention be directed to address a Circular to each Brewer, and Association in the United States, in which the views of the Convention are laid down, that the regular payment of the taxes to the Government is specially necessary, and to request those associations to appoint such a committee of three, who's business it shall be to examine each month the lists of the collectors of the district, and whenever they suspect that the tax law has been evaded by any member, then it shall be the duty of the committee to call upon the delinquent brewer, and if they find that their suspicions are correct, to request such brewer to pay the full amount of the taxes due. In case he refuses to comply with the request he shall be reported to the local association of the district to take further action in reference to the matter.

That a Committee of nine members be appointed to proceed to Washington, to confer with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in reference to this matter.

FATAL RESULTS.—James Hunter, who was injured on Saturday afternoon by being caught in the fly-wheel at Belfield's brass foundry, Broad and Noble streets, died yesterday from the effects of his injuries, at the hospital.

John J. Richardson, Esq., of No. 448 N. Fifth street, died at his residence on Saturday evening, from the effects of injuries received about two weeks ago, by having his ankle run over by a Fifth-street car, which he was attempting to get on while it was in motion.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY WITH INTENT TO KILL.—This morning Dennis Foley was before Alderman Pancoast, charged with committing an assault and battery with intent to kill. A night or two since he, with several others, got into a drunken broil at Twenty-fifth and Biddle streets. Foley, it is alleged, struck a man with an axe and otherwise maltreated him, so that he was unable to appear at the hearing this morning. The case was continued for a further hearing.

CITY MORTALITY.—The number of deaths reported at the office of the Board of Health last week amounted to 298. The age of one person was reported as being between 100 and 110 years. The number of soldiers interred was 40. The highest number of deaths are reported from the Twenty-fourth Ward. This is owing to the location of several Government hospitals in that locality.

CITY COUNCILS.—At the approaching election, thirteen Select Councilmen, and twenty-seven Common Councilmen are to be elected. The returns of the list of taxables just made, show the whole number of taxables to be 110,560, a diminution of 9000 over last year.

MILITARY FUNERAL.—The funeral of Colonel Henry Young, one of the oldest members of the Western Engine Company, took place yesterday. The funeral cortege was one of unusual extent. The Good Will Hose, Western Engine, and Fairmount Engine Companies attended the funeral in a body.

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—Five hundred sick and wounded soldiers from the Baltimore hospitals arrived in this city yesterday afternoon. They were received at Broad and Prime, and taken to the various hospitals.

PRESENTATION.—Joseph S. Robinson, the newly elected Assistant Engineer of the Second Fire Division, has been presented with a splendid cap and belt, being a gift from his friends in the United States Hose Company.

CHURCH OPENING.—The North Broad Street Presbyterian Church was opened yesterday morning for the first time. The pastor, Rev. E. E. Adams, D. D., preached morning and evening.

"THE EUREKA OIL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA."

Capital, $500,000, divided into 100,000 shares at $5 per share. Subscription price $1·50 per share.

This Company own some of the most valuable land and leases in the Kanawha Valley, situate on Horse Neck and Campbell's Run branches of Bull creek, and within five miles of the Ohio river.

On Horse Neck the company own one well, which is now pumping twenty three barrels of oil per day. This well is only three hundred and twenty-seven feet deep. The Superintendent is now preparing to bore to the depth of the other wells surrounding us, which are producing from one hundred to one hundred and sixty barrels of oil per day, when we are satisfied we can produce a like amount.

There is another well at Horse Neck, now bored two hundred and sixty-five feet, with about thirty feet of oil in the well. The land on which this well is located is on a perpetual lease. The Bull Creek Company own a one-third interest, our company have the balance of two-thirds. At Campbell's run, the company own in fee a tract of thirty-three acres, considered by geologists and mining engineers the best oil territory in the State. The great Tuck well, flowing five hundred barrels, adjoins this property.

Books of subscription are now open at the Company's Office, No. 332 WALNUT Street.

A limited number of shares only will be sold.

JOHN J. KROMER, Treasurer.

From the "Pittsburg Daily Post" of September 9, 1864.

"OIL STRIKE.—The 'Wheeling Intelligencer' says:—We learn from a gentleman who arrived yesterday from Pleasant county that on Monday the Barton Oil Company struck a well on Horse Neck, in that county, which will yield a thousand barrels of oil per day. There is great excitement on the subject in this vicinity, and the oil fever is prevailing to a fearful extent."

Married.

CRAIG—STEWART.—On the 24th ult., by Rev. Wm. Barnes, Mr. ROBERT J. CRAIG to Miss REBECCA STEWART, all of Philadelphia. In a former publication of this marriage there was an error in the lady's name which is here corrected. W. BARNES.

FERRIS—KRAFT.—On the 24th inst., by the Rev. W. J. Mann, THOS. FERRIS, of New York, to MISS ADELE KRAFT, of this city. No cards.

GROVER—BUTLER.—On the 24th of September, by the Rev. Wm. Suddards, J. HOLMES GROVER, of New Brunswick, N. J., to SOPHIE S. P., daughter of William Butler, of Philadelphia.

Died.

ALBRIDGE.—On the 24th inst., LYDIA, wife of Thos. Albridge, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Hermann and Osceola streets, Germantown, at 3 o'clock P. M., Tuesday afternoon, 27th inst.

BOCKIUS.—On the 24th inst., JOSIAH BOCKIUS, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Provost, Main street, below Queen, Germantown, Tuesday afternoon, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock.

DUNHAM.—On the 25th inst., Miss ANNIE DUNHAM, daughter of James R. Dunham.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 101 N. Sixth street, Camden, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon (Sept. 27th), at 2 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to St. Paul's Church, and thence to New Town Cemetery.

ENGELMAN.—On the 23d inst., ANNA ELIZABETH, infant daughter of Henry P. and Mary A. Engelman, aged 10 months and five days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 904 N. Sixth street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

HERON.—On the 24th inst., of wounds received Aug. 19th, in the battle on the Weldon Railroad, MATTHEW WARD, son of Matthew and Emma Heron, aged 21 years.

The male relatives and friends, also the members of the One-hundred-and-fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 308 Queen street, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Monument Cemetery.

RICHARDSON.—JOHN J. RICHARDSON, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 522 N. Sixth street. Interment at Laurel Hill.

His relatives and friends of the funeral will be given.

WALKER.—On Thursday, September 22d, 1864, of disease contracted in the army, WM. FRANKLIN WALKER, of Company H, Pennsylvania Cavalry, in the 18th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Edith W. Slonaker, No. 2723 Coates street, on Tuesday morning, September 27th, 1864, at 9½ o'clock. To proceed to Pikeland, Chester county.

WANAMAKER.—On Sunday, 25th inst., HORACE, infant son of John and Mary A. Wanamaker.

L. E. WALRAVEN,
SUCCESSOR TO C. H. CARRYL,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 CHESTNUT Street,
Has now Open his
FALL STOCK
OF
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Consisting of
French Satins,
Rich Brocatelles,
Cashmir, in colors,
Plain and Bordered Terry,
Union and All-Wool Reps,
French Satin de Lafaca,
English and German Damasks,
Figured Printed Lastings,
Cornices and Rinds,
And every description of CURTAIN MATERIAL.
WINDOW SHADES
Of the newest Colors and Patterns.
LACE CURTAINS
One-third less than the present cost of Importation.
WALRAVEN'S (late CARRYL'S),
No. 719 CHESTNUT STREET.

COURTNEY & WILLITTS,
Nos. 14 and 16 S. SEVENTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Manufacturers of
BEAUTIFUL
COTTAGE FURNITURE,
And the only reliable made in this city.
Also, Dining room Furniture and Bedding, constantly on hand. 9-19-mths-2m

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Office of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company.—PHILADELPHIA, September 14, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. of Tuesday, the 4th of October next, for any portion or the whole of One Million ($1,000,000) of Dollars, as part of a new loan, authorized by acts of Assembly, payable on the 1st of April, 1884, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the 1st day of the months of January, April, July, and October, of each year, and both principal and interest secured by a mortgage on the Company's estates and franchises. The proposals must be in writing, endorsed "Proposals for Lehigh Loan," and left at this office, where they will remain, without being opened, until the meeting of the Board of Managers, at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the 5th of October next. The offers of accepted proposals will be early thereafter notified of such acceptance, when the premiums offered will be immediately payable, and afterwards each will be at liberty to pay the amount accepted by monthly instalments of ten per cent. or more thereof, or the whole at one time, at his or her option. The managers reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any bids not satisfactory.

By order of the Board of Managers.
EDWIN WALTER, Treasurer.

Office of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company,
PHILADELPHIA, September 21, 1864.

HOLDERS of the
OLD CERTIFICATES OF LOAN,
Who subscribed for
CONVERSION INTO THE
"LONG LOAN,"
on leaving them at
THIS OFFICE,
can have the New Certificates the
NEXT DAY.

No. 413. Reasons why Dean has REMOVED TO No. 413 CHESTNUT STREET, (Opposite the Custom House.)
DEAN, No 413 CHESTNUT STREET,
Will sell, Wholesale and Retail,
FROM TEN TO FIFTY PER CENT. LESS THAN YOU CAN BUY ELSEWHERE.
DEAN has the Largest and Best Stock in this city of the following list of Goods:—
1. The best Fine-cut Chewing Tobacco.
2. 20 Dondo and Rough-and-Ready Tobacco.
3. Plain and Sweet Old Virginia Tobacco.
4. Plain and Sweet Cavendish Tobacco.
5. Navy and Cheroot Tobacco.
6. The best stock of Havana Cigars.
7. The best stock of Domestic Cigars.
8. The best stock of Smoking Tobacco.
9. Pipes and Snuffs, &c.
10. Lynchburg Smoking, 50 cents per pound.
11. Killickinick Smoking, 30 cents per pound.
12. The Cupid-Time-out Chewing.
13. The Michigan Fine-cut Chewing.
14. Fine cut Chewing, 90 cents per pound.
15. Fine cut Chewing, 65 cents per pound.
16. Dean is no more than any ten stores.
17. Dean is ten times cheaper.
18. Dean sells the Best and Cheapest.
To be continued at
DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESTNUT Street, Opposite Custom House.

Another Great Victory.—The recent victories of Sherman at Atlanta and Farragut at Mobile, have helped new life into the Republic; and another victory has carried joy into the homes of thousands. We refer to the victory of Mr. W. W. Alter, No. 987 N. Ninth street, over all competitors, in the matter of selling the best and cheapest Coal at the lowest prices. Give him a trial, everybody.

Fine Havana Cigars—
MESSRS. DAVIS & RICHARDS,
ARCH AND TENTH,
have just received a new importation of
HAVANA CIGARS,
of the choicest brands.

E. G. Whitman & Co.,
Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate Caramels, Creams La Mode de Paris, &c., &c., &c.
Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c.
No. 316 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

Pianos! Pianos!
STEIK & CO'S PIANOS.
MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
DECKER BROS PIANOS.
J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

EDUCATIONAL.

FIFTY CENTS.—LESSONS IN GERMAN, BY A NATIVE OF GERMANY, WHO SPEAKS ENGLISH FLUENTLY, AT FIFTY CENTS AN HOUR. LADIES AND CHILDREN ONLY. Apply between 11 and 1 o'clock, at No. 722 FLORIDA Street. s9l3-2w

PHILADELPHIA MILITARY SCHOOL COURTLAND SAUNDERS' INSTITUTE, Thirty-ninth and Market Streets, REOPENS SEPTEMBER 6. Address, PROFESSOR E. D. SAUNDERS, D. D. s9l27-1m

FRIENDS' ACADEMY FOR BOYS, REAR of No. 41 N. ELEVENTH Street, reopens on the 22d inst. $15 per term of 22 weeks. All denominations admitted. [s9l-1m] W. WILLALL.

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh. Established 1844. Incorporated 1865.

Young men prepared for the Counting-house and business life.
Thorough and practical instruction in BOOK-KEEPING, In all its branches, as practised by the best accountants and business men.
PENMANSHIP.
Plain and ornamental, taught by one of the best commercial penmen.
Commercial Calculations,
Business forms,
Commercial Law,
Detecting Counterfeit Notes, &c.
TELEGRAPHING.
By sound and on paper, taught in a thorough and practical manner by a long-experienced operator.
STUDENTS INSTRUCTED SEPARATELY,
And received at any time,
Evening Sessions after September 15th.
CATALOGUES,
Containing terms, students' names (471 last year), &c., furnished gratis on application.
S. H. CRITTENDEN & CO.
s9 1m No. 637 CHESNUT Street.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Plate, Clothing, &c., at JONES & CO.'S OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE, Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets, Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS &c., for sale at REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. s26-3m

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

WINDOW SHADES
No. 703 CHESTNUT STREET.
NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES, New Styles.
WINDOW SHADES, NEW STYLES, NEW COLORS, AT THE MANUFACTURERS, No. 703 CHESTNUT STREET.
No. 723 KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO. CHESTNUT STREET.
PIANO COVERS, LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY, AT LOW PRICES.
LACE CURTAINS

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GRAND BILLIARD TOURNAMENT for the Championship of the State of Pennsylvania, with connecting of SANSOM STREET HALL, will commence on October 3d, 1864, and continue until MONDAY, October 10, 1864.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING EXHIBITIONS.
Play to commence at 2 P. M. and 8 P. M.
Each game to consist of 1000 points.
PUSH SHOTS BARRED.
The following gentlemen are the Committee for the Championship and Referees: E. H. Helmes, E. J. Plunkett, H. A. Jones, and Thomas Foulkrod. Umpires, Messrs. Wm. Van Kirk, Jr., and Wm. Mc. Kennedy. Prizes, Gold, Diamond, Pocket, and other pecuniary prizes are expected to be present.
Single Admission, 50 cents.
Season Tickets, reserved seats, $5.
Tables and use of Private Billiard Rooms and Hotels.
R. F. BYLAND, J. W. MONTGOMERY, and VICTOR ESTIEVE, Committee of Arrangements. 9-7-6t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—GROVER & RUNN.....Lessees and Managers. Positively the last week of Miss MILLY DAVENPORT. Every night the last week of the SEA OF ICE; OR, A QUEST FOR GOLD. This beautiful sensation drama has created the most intense furor, crowding the Theatre nightly with our most intellectual and refined citizens.
The performance will conclude with a new and very laughable comedietta, entitled EASY SHAVING. To conclude with Miss Ettie Germon, Mr. Walter Lennox, and James F. Sharp.
Doors open at 7. Commence quarter to seven o'clock.
Every Grand Family Matinee, SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, at the reduced prices, when the SEA OF ICE; OR, A QUEST FOR GOLD, will be performed.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.
CONTINUED SUCCESS.
LAST WEEK OF EDWIN ADAMS.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY, September 26 and 27, THE DEAD HEART.
ROBERT LANDRY.....EDWIN ADAMS
Abbe Latour.....Mr. Carlton
Tasper.....Stuart Robson
Catherine.....Miss A. Graham
Geraldine.....Miss C. Jefferson
For particulars of scenery, incidents, etc., see bills.
FRIDAY.—BENEFIT OF EDWIN ADAMS.
MONDAY.—VESTVALI, BIJ, DOMONO.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.—ITALIAN Opera Troupe of Associated Artists.
The Manager of the Italian Artist Association, comprising—
Mme. WHITING LORINI, the celebrated Soprano;
Signor STEFANI, the famous Tenor Robusto;
Signor PATTA, the popular Tenor di Grazia;
Signor AMODIO, the renowned Baritone;
Musical Director and Conductor.....Mr. S. BEHRENS
Will give in this city Two Grand Operatic Concerts, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, September 28 and 29. The programme will consist of the choicest selections from the repertoire of modern operas.
Admission, 50c. Reserved Seats, 75c., extra.
The sale of reserved seats will commence on Monday at 9 A. M. at J. E. GOULD'S Music Store, 8 SEVENTH and CHESNUT streets.
Doors open at 7½. Concert commences at 8. 9-21-4t

CHRIST REJECTED,
The great and celebrated picture by West, the chef d'œuvre of the artist,
IS NOW ON EXHIBITION
AT THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
No. 1025 CHESNUT STREET,
In addition to the EN TIRE Art Collection of the Academy. Admittance, 25 cents; Season Tickets, 50 cents. 9-14 1m*

SIGNOR N. PERELLI
Having returned from Europe, has resumed his LESSONS IN SINGING,
s26-thrs4in No. 1228 CHESNUT STREET.

JAMES S. BIRD, TEACHER OF THE PIANO, No. 220 SIXTEENTH Street, below Spruce. au22 1m*

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.
PENNSYLVANIA, ss:
A. G. CURTIN,
IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA:
ANDREW G. CURTIN,
GOVERNOR OF THE SAID COMMONWEALTH.
A PROCLAMATION:
Whereas, By the third section of the Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the twenty-second day of April, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, "An act to establish a Sinking Fund for the payment of the Public Debt," it is made the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Auditor-General, and State Treasurer, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, created by said act of the General Assembly, on the first Monday of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and on the same day annually thereafter, to report and certify to the Governor the amount of moneys received under the said act, the amount of interest paid, and the amount of the debt of the Commonwealth redeemed and held by them; whereupon the Governor shall direct the certificates representing the same to be cancelled, and on such cancellation issue his proclamation, stating the fact, and the amount of principal and final discharge of so much of the principal of said debt:—
And whereas, Eli Slifer, Isaac Shenker, and Henry D. Moore, ex-officio Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in obedience to the requirements of law, report and certify to me that the debt of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, redeemed and held by them on the seventh day September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to the fifth day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, amounts to the sum of two hundred and sixty-eight thousand five hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty cents, made up as follows, viz:—

Five per cent. Loan of the Commonwealth.....	$268,369 50
Interest Certificates redeemed.....	29 47
Total.....	$268,569 53

Now, therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor aforesaid, in pursuance of the Third Section of the Act of Assembly for the above mentioned I do hereby issue this, my proclamation, declaring the payment, cancellation, extinguishment, and final discharge of two hundred and sixty-eight thousand five hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty cents of the principal of the debt of this Commonwealth.
Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State at Harrisburg, this twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-ninth.
By the Governor:—
ELI SLIFER,
9 26-3t Secretary of the Commonwealth.

DIRECT NORTHERN RAILROAD ROUTE!
PHILADELPHIA TO NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, CENTRAL AND WESTERN NEW YORK, BUFFALO AND THE LAKES.
By Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, Belvidere, and Delaware Railroad, Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, and Erie Railway.
Only two changes between Philadelphia and Buffalo. No changing in the night.
337 MILES OF BROAD GAUGE!
Magnificent Sleeping Cars on the night end of the route. Going North.—Leave Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M., from Kensington Depot of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad; change at Manunka Chunk to the Broad Gauge cars of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, and at Great Bend to the Erie Railway, arriving at Buffalo at 5.52 A. M.
Going South.—Take the Erie Railway Express from Buffalo at 10.25 P. M.; change at Great Bend to the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, and at Manunka Chunk to the Belvidere Delaware Railroad train, which goes through to Philadelphia, arriving at 6.30 P. M.
Passengers going north dine at Delaware Station on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, at 12.20 P. M., and have time for supper at Great Bend, where the last change is made at 6.40 P. M. Those going South make the first change at Great Bend, at 6.25 A. M., and have time for breakfast before taking Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad train; dine at Delaware at 1.40 P. M.
Through Tickets to and from Buffalo, Dunkirk, Rochester, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Binghamton, Great Bend, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Delaware Water Gap, &c.
Fare between Philadelphia and Buffalo, $11.
Ask for tickets via Great Bend
9-26 WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

CURTAIN WAREHOUSE.
ELEGANT LACE CURTAINS AND RICH CURTAIN MATERIALS, AT LOW PRICES.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON, No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET. 9-23 sw-3t

NEW GAME OF CARDS.
THE NEW MUSICAL CARDS
(Patronized by the Royal Family of England), are sent by post for THREE DOLLARS. They are a most amusing pastime, and teach Musical Time quicker than any other method.
"A most interesting and clever game."—Times.
"Admirably adapted for teaching Musical Time."—Illustrated London News.
CARTER & JOYCE, No. 62 W. THIRTY-SIXTH Street, New York. au26-1m

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS DOCK STREET WHARF, PHILADELPHIA.
REMUEL A. SOUDER, ARNDRAUS SUTTY, STEPHEN P. SOUDER. 1s4-tf

ESTATE OF ROBERT V. MASSEY, DECEASED.
The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ANNA K. MASSEY, ROBERT V. MASSEY, Jr., and JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, Esquire, Executors of the last will and testament of ROBERT V. MASSEY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on Wednesday, October 5, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 717 Walnut street, in the city of Philadelphia.
9-26-w6t JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor.

GREAT CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE,

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 326 MARKET Street.
C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, of all kinds for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will also guarantee liberal advances.
At the Exchange,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At Dwellings, and
STOCK OF MERCHANDISE
At the stores of the owners.
Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND C

Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

THE REVIVAL OF PUBLIC FAITH.

From the Times.

The enemies of the Administration have cited the high price of gold, and the consequent high price of all the necessaries of life, as evidence of the failure of the Administration. It was proof, they said, that the people had no faith in their ability to put down the Rebellion. To a certain extent the assertion was true. Gold has gone up as confidence in the Government went down. Setting aside the natural and inevitable effect of large issues of paper money, and the efforts of speculators also to create an artificial demand for coin, the price of gold is a fair measure of the public confidence in the Government. While the people believed, or feared, that we could not put down the Rebellion—that the war would go on without restoring the Union, their faith in the value of Government bonds of necessity grew less and less, and the comparative value of gold grew more and more.

Nothing, therefore, has given the enemies of the Government greater sound comfort than the high price of gold. They have pointed to the steady increase as proof positive that the Administration was losing its hold on the confidence of the people. With gold, as a matter of course, everything else went up; and this was made the basis for fresh assaults upon the credit of the Government.

The tables seem to be turned. Within a month gold has fallen *sixty* per cent. Upon the action of the Chicago Convention it went up. The public heart was full of despondency and fear. The armies of the Union were not winning victories. There was danger that, in a moment of doubt and dismay, the people might sanction the demand made at Chicago for a "cessation of hostilities;" that the war might be abandoned as a "failure;" that the Rebellion would achieve a virtual triumph, and the great republic be forever overthrown.

But the past three weeks have put a new face on affairs. Farragut took Forts Gaines and Morgan, Sherman took Atlanta, Sheridan smote and scattered Early and has now. The people all over the land rallied to the call for reinforcements and poured them forth nobly and with a high-hearted determination to maintain at whatever cost the honor of the national flag. Fresh courage took possession of the national heart. Our generals at the head of our armies sent forth messages of cheer, and proclaimed that one more strong and united effort would end the contest and restore the Union.

The result is seen on every side. Public faith in the Government is revived. Prices are rapidly going back to their natural standard. The people begin now to see that the struggle is not hopeless,—that it draws near a glorious and victorious end. And this revival of confidence will itself contribute more than any thing else to the victory which it foresees.

VICE-PRESIDENT PENDLETON.

From the Tribune.

Pendleton has accepted his nomination and put himself square on the Chicago platform of peace and surrender, although the committee whose duty it was to notify the candidates chosen by the Convention of their nomination withheld the customary notice from the determined P., so as not to give him a chance of writing a letter contrary wise to the plastic McClellan's, and to avoid the danger of having the ticket pulled apart in the centre. But Pendleton has accepted the platform. He spread himself all out on it at Dayton, Ohio, on the 16th in his speechlet in which he spoke unctuously of "the Democratic party, whose beneficent principles, recently solemnly announced in National Convention," &c. &c. &c.

Pass by the anomalous spectacle of the diametrical antagonism of two candidates for President and Vice-President on the same ticket (highest proof of the rapidly hurrying disintegration which will, within six months after the election, wholly deliver this continent from the curse of the pro-slavery Democratic party, and obliterate the very landmarks of its existence), pass by that, and consume of George H. Pendleton as Vice-President of the United States. He is in the chair of the Senate, armed with the deadly power of giving the casting vote, when necessary to be used. He sits there, perfectly assured of the lawfulness of secession. For did he not say in debate on January 18, 1861:—

"If the Southern States cannot be conciliated, and if you gentlemen can, of find it in your hearts to grant their demands—if they must leave the family mansion—I would say, bless their departure by tokens of love. I would bid them farewell as cordially that hour as I would be touched by the recollection of it. And if, in the vicissitudes of their separate existence, they should desire to come together with us again in one common Government, there should be no place to be humiliated—little should be remembered—inflicted by my hand to be healed. They should come and be welcome to the place they now occupy."

This supposititious Vice-President Pendleton is, we say, in the chair of the Senate, perfectly assured, logically satisfied, that the South had a right to secede. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, Powell, of Kentucky, Saulsbury, of Delaware, Wright, of New Jersey, Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, and others, approach the presiding seat dignifiedly, and at intervals, one after the other, and confer in whispers on national affairs—perhaps an unusual spectacle in our developing House of Lords.

"Old fellow," one would say, "my resolution, that secession being the unquestionable right of a State, or of a number of States, the war waged by the United States against the Confederate States was unjustifiable and without cause, and that all the expenses the Confederate States were put to in defending themselves should, in law and in equity, be assumed by the United States—that I say, will be up to-morrow, and I just want to remark that the 'demnition sum total' of those expenses, to be allowed by commissioners, is awful—but that way down to the bottom is a pile for the 'true blues,' enough to enrich them forever. Do you understand?"

"Unquestionably, Senator, we are bound to assume and pay the Confederate States' war debt. The war we waged upon them was one of unjustifiable aggression. McClellan will sign such a bill—but if he should hesitate,—well, he ought to have the grace to die, as old Harrison did. If I had his office, I would mighty quick slap my name to your Confederate debt-saddling bill. But he will sign it."

Another would say:—"Pendleton, I am aware that you have no doubts that every slave who has been lost to his owner, by any cause of this war whatsoever, direct or indirect, should be paid for by the United States. But would it not be just to give owners damages upon the loss of increase of slavery—loss of the fair average, annual crop of young niggers?"

"Certainly, the South had a right to secede. Stick that loss in the House bill by way of amendment."

Another toga'd one would say:—'George, we will shove the Confederate Widow' Pension bill through this week. I think we had better separate the children, and the mothers and fathers, and the sisters and brothers, and the nieces and nephews, and make eight different bills, with different proceedings and commissioners. There is a lot of needy good fellows down there to provide places for. But these pensions will wring the life out of you Yanks."

"Yes! mortgage 'em into good behavior for a thousand years! The South had a right to secede. Why did they try to fight her back, and in the unholy endeavor fill her with widows and orphans?"

Another Senator would say:—"Mr. Vice-President, I want a fair shake. Here are the amendments to this Virginia Sufferers' bill, that are not half completed, and there are twelve other States whose sufferers by the Yankee war have got to be provided for this session. Now I want a fair chance at the unappropriated moneys on hand. Just speak to Johnson and Buckalew, and get an understanding that all these pension measures shall have an equal chance—that there be no 'first come first serve' grab, at the cash in the Treasury."

"What will the Virginia Sufferers' claims amount to?"

"Oh, we have stopped considering the claims of single States, and are trying to find out how much the thirteen 'martyr States' can get, without utterly busting this Yankee concern. It is the toughest financial problem I ever tackled. How much do you think the national credit can stand after the war debt and other measures are provided for? Never mind the below par—let the scrip have any value you please—be merely marketable."

"My dear fellow, I have not ciphered on that. I only know that my Southern brethren suffered causelessly, and are entitled to pay for their losses."

"I hear that McClellan has been set up against these bills by Belmont, who hasn't any of the claims. You don't think we will have any difficulty with him, do you?"

"I think not. He is committed to the unjustifiableness of the war, and I would just like to see him buy a bottle of vete ink. Besides, he may die, you know. Two soldier Presidents have died, providentially leaving sensible politicians Vice-Presidents to take up and carry the Government southward, where it ought to go."

Vice-President Pendleton grows on us. There is too much of him for our space to-day.

Down! Down! Down!

There is a general breakdown of prices. At auction sale of wool, Wednesday, showed a decline of eight cents a pound from last month's quotations. The present exorbitant prices for articles of food and clothing, in a great majority of cases, result from pure avarice, rather than from any necessary reason. A manufacturer of beaver cloths for overcoatings remarked a few days ago that three years ago it cost him $3 4 yard to manufacture his goods, and he sold them for $5 50. Now it cost him $8 a yard to manufacture them, and he sold them for $8. And that is not a solitary instance by any means. The time was when men were content with fair and remunerative profits, and that time must return again. The people are beginning to understand that it is not the price of gold or the scarcity of articles that causes much of the advance in the price of necessary articles, but the greedy thirst for greenbacks. They are not willing to pay one hundred per cent. profit upon what ten per cent. was considered ample a short time ago, and manufacturers and dealers will have to shape their course accordingly. Prices of everything must come down, and business men will prepare for the emergency.

—The Illinois Historical Society has just received gifts of several battle-flags, and has elected Professor Goldwin Smith an honorary member.

—A young man in Louisville named Boone, ran away last week with his employer's wife; but the lady afterwards "cut" him, and returned penitently to her husband—to bring a sum of stolen money, which Boone took care of.

—The Bristol (England) Church Congress promises to be a failure. Because the Dean of Bristol (who is to preside) has married a divorced lady, many ministers refuse to meet under him. The marriage was legal according to the laws of England, but not of the Church.

—Rev. Dr. Todd, of Pittsfield, Mass., has sent to the Christian Commission the sum of $834 50, which has been raised in Berkshire, through his influence and labors. About $500 of it was given by the operatives in the factories in Pittsfield, and $136 07 are the proceeds of a children's fair.

UNITED STATES

7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States Notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. United States Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA., SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA., THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA., FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA., By all National Banks which are depositaries of public money; and (9-26-12t)

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

Throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

DEAFNESS, EYE AND EAR,

THROAT DISEASES, CATARRH, AND ASTHMA, TREATED WITH THE UTMOST SUCCESS, BY DR. VON MOSCHZISKER, Author of the recently published work, THE EAR: ITS DISEASES AND THEIR TREATMENT. Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It is with considerable satisfaction that Dr. Von Moschzisker can say that his success has indeed been great. His success is the more gratifying as it is entirely owing to the numerous CURES he has effected in the above maladies, and the interest the patients (among whom are some very influential citizens) have, from a sense of duty and gratitude, taken to promote it. Their testimonies worded in the very highest terms, can be examined at his Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Dr. Von Moschzisker has by the published works and the many distinct cases he has treated with success under their notice, proved what he is able to perform in his professional capacity. For numerous patients courteously sent him by them, and kind notices of him and his works in their medical journals, he returns them public thanks.

APPARATUS.

The apparatus constructed by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, for the treatment of the above maladies has been for the highest medical authorities and all who examined it pronounced the greatest medical agent for the cure of DEAFNESS, THROAT DISEASES, CATARRH and ASTHMA.

Those who suffer from any of those maladies have now the best and surest means of obtaining a cure.

All persons who consult Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER may rely that he will give them a candid opinion of their case, and what he is able to do for them. Office 1027 WALNUT Street. 9-23

THOUSANDS OF TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.

Patent applied for. My new invention, a Double Reversible Self-Adjusting Safety Valved Inhaler, for administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, and extracting teeth without pain. The only mode that the Gas can be properly and safely administered.

DR. O. L. MUNNS, 9-15-1m No. 701 SPRUCE STREET.

SILK AND DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

FALL, 1864. STOCK NOW IN STORE. FALL, 1864.

EDMUND YARD & CO.,

Nos. 617 Chesnut and 614 Jayne Streets

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS, SHAWLS, LINENS, AND WHITE GOODS,

LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF DRESS GOODS.

FULL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

BALMORALS,

suitable for BRUNER'S AND OTHER MAKES.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1024 CHESNUT STREET. EMBROIDERIES, LACES, WHITE GOODS, VEILS, HANDKERCHIEFS, E. M. NEEDLES, 1024 CHESNUT STREET. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

RUN NO RISK!!!—

We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS, CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $3 75. Usual price $6 00.

Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, Only $3 50. Usual price $5 50.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SMITH & JACOBS, my3-6m No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

GRAND OPENING

OF THE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT STORE OF

JOHN LOUTEY & CO.,

No. 26 S. EIGHTH STREET,

ON

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26,

Where will be found a most beautiful assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOAKS, AND SHAWLS,

IN THE CITY.

We have just Opened

1000 Pieces SILKS, PLAIN AND FANCY.

500 Pieces MERINOES, PLAIN AND FIGURED.

250 Pieces FRENCH POPLIN, REP AND FIGURED.

200 Pieces WOOL DE LAINE, Double and Single Width, Plain and Figured.

150 Pieces MOHAIR ALPACA, Plain and Figured.

100 Pieces ENGLISH MERINOES,

Also a large Stock of Fancy and Staple DRESS GOODS. 9-21-1m

M. A. JONES CELEBRATED NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRTS!!

EVERY SKIRT WARRANTED AND KEPT IN ORDER SIX MONTHS, FREE OF CHARGE.

SOLD ONLY AT No 17 N. EIGHTH STREET, (Over Partridge's Trimming Store.)

NONE GENUINE UNLESS OUR NAME AND NUMBER IS STAMPED UPON THE WAISTBAND.

EXTRA LENGTH SKIRTS, and with any size waist, made to order at the shortest notice.

OLD SKIRTS MADE OVER AND REPAIRED, Equal to New.

MISSES AND CHILDREN'S SKIRTS, of all sizes and styles, constantly on hand. 9-21-1m

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628

Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 9-6-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S TEMPLE OF FASHION, NO. 1025, CHESNUT STREET.

Grand Opening, September 1. Paris, London, and New York Fashions. Just received, 100 size Paper Models of all the reliable and latest Cards designs, for Ladies and Children's dress, arranged and elegantly trimmed, so as to present the most perfect fashion, after the original articles.

Patterns of Promenade, Evening, Home, Bridal, and Fancy Dresses; Aids, Cloaks, Mantles, Wrists, Jackets, Sleeves, Aprons, Sacks, Capes, Robe des Chambre, Under Garments, &c., and every style of garment adapted to Boys, Misses, and Infants, that has any claim for either novelty or utility, all accurately reproduced in Tissue Paper as soon as they are offered either in Paris or London. Dress and Cloak making in all its branches, and a perfect fit warranted. Cutting and Basting, French Plaiting and Gathering. Most Improved Skirt, Paris Shields, French Corsets, Hooks, Eyes, Chains, and Quarterly Mirror of Fashion. au31-w1m&lm

FLAGS! FLAGS!!

CAMPAIGN FLAGS, BUNTING, AND SILK, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ALSO,

SWORDS, SASHES, BELTS.

Together with a full assortment of MILITARY GOODS.

EVANS & HASSALL, 9-23-1m No. 418 ARCH STREET.

GEORGE STITES, JR., MANUFACTURING MACHINIST AND ENGINEER, au27-1m No. 1021 N. SECOND ST., Philadelphia.

STEAM HEATING FOR FACTORIES, Mills, &c. Heated with direct or waste steam. Also, coils for heaters, condensers, evaporators, &c. se1-1m M. FOREMAN, No. 24 N. SIXTH Street.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

NEW MOURNING STORE.

FALL STOCK.

An Elegant Assortment DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, AND MOURNING MILLINERY.

THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES IS SOLICITED.

M. & A. MYERS & CO., S 926 CHESNUT STREET.

TEMPLE OF FASHION,

Small Profits. Quick Sales.

HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.

Lowest Prices in the city.

BOURNE, 8-19-3m No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO., CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM, No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

We respectfully invite special attention to our elegant assortment of

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

Comprising BOYS', GIRLS', INFANTS', and MISSES' Clothing in every variety, in the latest styles, and of superior workmanship.

Special attention paid to MISSES' DRESSMAKING. The public are invited to call and examine.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO., 8c7-w1m No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET.

EDWARD P. KELLY, JOHN KELLY, TAILORS, No. 612 CHESNUT STREET,

Have received their FALL STYLES, and a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, including choice AMERICAN GOODS, all bought before the rise in prices, which they will make up in the best styles at moderate prices.

TERMS—NET CASH. se7-1m

PHILADELPHIA WALL PAPERS.

HOWELL & BOURKE, N. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 N. SIXTH STREET, Manufacturer of VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.

The Largest and Finest Assortment in the city, at the LOWEST PRICES.

REPAIRING ATTENDED TO PROMPTLY. STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED. se8-1m

LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.

WM. H. MORGAN, No. 208 N. NINTH STREET, Gilt Oval Photograph Frames

au19-3m CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FURNITURE.

Having bought most of my materials before the late great rise, I am enabled to offer my stock of

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE

At a small advance on old prices.

I. LUTZ, se14-3m No. 141 S. ELEVENTH STREET.

F. P. DUBOSQ & SON, Manufacturers of FINE JEWELRY, No. 1038 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

F. P. DUBOSQ. W. H. DUBOSQ.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Watches repaired and warranted. 9-24-1m

JAMES BARBER'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT, S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a. AGENCY FOR THE PATENT EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS, A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-House, Parlors, &c. Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS, CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED. jal3-1y Clock Trimmings of every description.

WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR Streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Lead Trimmings. THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY CALL. All business confidential. au19-3m

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTABLISHED in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines and Liquors. Choice Havana Cigars, Liver & Black-well's Pickles and Sauces, English and Scotch Ale and Porter. Canned Meats, Fruits, Soups, &c. Navy Messes put up with care. No. 118 S. SECOND Street. 1-26-1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

GOLD'S IMPROVED STEAM AND WATER-HEATING APPARATUS, For Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings and Private Residences, Manufactured by the JAMES P. WOOD, UNION STEAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY No. 41 S. FOURTH Street, OF PHILADELPHIA. au30-6m B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

DEPOT FOR UNITED STATES REVENUE AND POSTAGE STAMPS, FOR THE MIDDLE AND WESTERN STATES, No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

Deal Stamps Postage Stamps sold wholesale and retail. Two per cent. discount allowed on all sales from Five to Twenty Dollars. Three per cent. on Twenty Dollars and upwards.

All orders must be sent to JESPER HARDING, Collector of First District, 8-31 No. 304 CHESNUT street, Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

Relating to Sidewalks.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, and it is hereby ordained, That the following are hereby declared to be nuisances:

Section 2. Trees or plants, any cord or wood, ashes, nuts or rubbish, placed or standing on the footway thereof, except in portable baskets or vessels, while the delivery near to the premises.

Section 3. To place, have, or maintain any awning which shall project more than five feet from the line of the footway.

Section 4. To erect or maintain any [illegible] projecting from the line of the building more than three feet in front of the footway, unless the same shall be [illegible] above the level of the sidewalk.

Section 5. To place or maintain any awning, or sidewalk, without posts, within twenty feet from the corner of any two streets, or of any public alley, from street to street.

Section 6. To throw or cast any wood, or to pile or place any wood, bricks, stones, boards, or other timber, or any goods or articles, in the carriage-way, or to extend the same any distance into the carriage-way.

Section 7. To ride, drive, or lead a horse, or drive carriages of any kind upon any of the paved footways of the public streets of the city, except before eight o'clock in the morning, from the 20th day of March to the 20th day of September, and before 9 o'clock in the morning the rest of the year; provided, however, that the depth of snow in the streets or other reasonable causes render the passage thereon impracticable, or to lead any such vehicle in such manner that the hind wheels thereof shall be within three feet of the outer edge of the footway, or to extend any portion of any footway as a stand for such vehicles.

Section 8. To suffer or permit snow to remain more than six working hours after the same may cease to fall, on any paved footway or gutter of the city, in front of or adjoining any store, public building, house, store, shop, stable, or other tenement of any kind, or the adjoining lot of land where it, or vacant lots, and the occupier, or owner, if unoccupied, of such premises, shall be liable for the penalty hereinafter prescribed for said offence.

Section 9. To extend or project from any dwelling or business, except inns, any signboard, pole, or other device or thing to display or show the place of business, or the nature or name of things which may be sold therein, so as to dispose of into or over any of the footways of any street of the city, by less than eight feet, or the distance of seven feet from the top of the first story, or to a greater extent than four feet three inches on any of the other parts of such buildings.

Section 10. To place or maintain any cellar door, porch, or step, which shall extend more than four feet six inches into any footway of any street or alley less than forty feet wide, or upon any footway of any street or alley less than ten feet wide.

Section 11. To place or maintain any fence beyond the building line, or any rail or fence except around excavated areas now existing, or as may be required for fixtures of streets or one hundred feet and over in width to a width of less than sixteen feet; of eighty-feet streets to a width of less than twenty-feet; streets of sixty feet in width of less than twelve feet; streets of fifty feet in width of less than ten feet; and of all streets of a less width than fifty feet to a width of less than eight feet; or to project any bulk window more than one foot into the footway beyond the building line, or to keep up a fire without and before erecting any awning below the level of the light in any public lamp.

Section 12. To excavate or construct, hereafter, any area, or other encroachment, on any footway of the city, except as herein allowed. Provided, That this section shall not apply to the guarding of trees, or covering trees in boxes, or stuffing-boxes, or hatching-boxes.

Section 13. To place, or suffer to remain on Sunday, any goods, wares, or merchandise, or any cask, barrel, or other thing capable of containing the same, on any footway or gutter of the city.

Section 14. To suffer any horse, mare, or gelding, to stand in any street or footway while being shod.

Section 15. To fire any kite in any of the highways or public squares of the city.

Section 16. To place any goods, wares, or merchandise, whether for sale or otherwise, or any part of the footway in front of any house or premises occupied by any person or persons: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any goods, wares, or merchandise from being taken to and from any store, house or other building, at any time whatever (Sunday excepted).

Section 17. To place or pile any empty boxes, barrels, hogsheads, or crates, on any footway or highway of the city.

Section 18. To suffer or permit any cart, dray, wagon, stage, or hackney-coach used for hire, or to carry merchandise or passengers to and and remain in any highway of the city, except for so long a time as may be necessary for the transaction of the business in which such vehicle may be employed: Provided, That this section shall not interfere with any regulations prescribed by any ordinance relating to markets, or stands for hackney-coaches, or other vehicles.

Section 19. To suffer or permit to go at large, in any of the highways or public squares of the city, any horse, mare, cow, heifer, bull, steer, sheep, hog, sow, shoat, pig, goose, or goat.

Section 20. To suffer or permit any wagon, cart, or other vehicle, laden with hay or straw, to stand in any of the streets of the city, for the purpose of offering such hay or straw for sale.

Section 21. To transport, or carry through the streets of the city, in any dray or other vehicle, any iron, or other metal, in bar, rods, sheets, strips, or in any other form, in such manner that the same shall project beyond or extend beyond the line of the hubs of the wheels of such vehicle, unless the iron or metal so transported or carried shall have the ends thereof covered with a board framing.

Section 22. To wilfully ride any horse, or drive any horse or other animal, attached to any carriage, wagon, cart, or other vehicle whatsoever, through any highway of the city at a gallop, or other unmoderate gait, or to drive any horse or other animal attached to any sleigh or carriage or runners, without one or more bells attached to the said animal.

Section 23. To wilfully obstruct the free passage of any highway in the city, so as to prevent horses or vehicles from passing, or to leave any horse to stand unfastened in any public street, or to place horses or vehicles upon the public footways or flagstones at the crossings in the streets.

Section 24. To unload, discharge, or deliver charcoal in or on any of the streets of the city, from any wagon, or other vehicle, except in barrels of the capacity of seven gallons, or larger, or in some other measure whose capacity is fixed by law.

Section 25. To cast or throw down, out of any cart, wagon, or other carriage, any rubbish, oyster shells, dirt, or earth, in any highway of the city.

Section 26. To discharge foul or nauseous liquids from any coal house, soap-boiling, or other establishments, so as such liquor shall pass into or along any of the streets of the city, or to keep, collect, or use any garbage or filth, or any stale, putrid, or stinking fat, grease, or other matter in or near any slaughter-house.

Section 27. To carry or lay the carcase of any dead animals, or any excrement or filth from vaults or privies, on any highway in the city, or on any vacant lot, without burying or passing the same a sufficient depth in the ground, or to cast any carcase of any dead animal into the river. Be aware or schedule.

Section 28. To sell or expose for sale, at any place within the city, any blown, stale, or unwholesome provision.

Section 29. To extinguish, without authority, any public lamp, or to break or injure any of the public lamps, or lamp posts, or to injure or damage any of the fire-plugs, hydrants, pumps, or fountains.

Section 30. To wilfully throw upon the roof of any public market house within the city, any brick, stone, or other thing.

Section 32. To unlock, without authority, or to break open any of the gates or doors of entrance of the public squares or parks of the city, or to ride into, or to drive, or to take it to any of the said squares or parks, any wheelbarrow, horse, cart, or carriage, without authority, or to wilfully injure any of the trees, fences, coverings, steps, or wall thereof, or to injure the grass therein, or to run or walk over, or lie upon the same, or to smoke any cigar or pipe therein.

Section 33. To wilfully cut or to deface any part of the steeple of the State House, or any other property of the city, by writing or drawing thereon, or in any other manner.

Section 34. To blast rocks with powder on or near any highway, without first having obtained permission from the Mayor, or having obtained such permission, to blast without complying with such conditions as the Mayor shall prescribe.

Section 35. To construct or maintain any privy, well, vault, or cesspool, for the purpose of containing any offensive matter, within two feet of the line of any adjoining lot; and in addition to the penalty hereinafter provided, the said well, vault, or sink shall be filled up at the expense of the owner or occupier, by the direction of the supervisor of the district in which said property is located.

Section 36. To throw, cast, or fire any squib, rocket, or other fireworks in or into any of the highways of the city.

Section 37. To fire off or discharge, wantonly, and without any reasonable cause, any gun, pistol, or fire-piece, or other firearms, at any place or from any house within the city, or in any of the highways of the city.

Section 38. To allow or permit any person to fire off or discharge, at or from any house in the city, any gun, pistol, or other firearms.

Section 39. To make or assist to make, any bonfire, or burn any shavings, or other combustible matter, except in preparations for roofing, pointing, or laying gas or water pipes, in any of the public highways or squares or parks in the city.

Section 40. The provisions of the 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, and 39th sections of this ordinance shall apply and extend to all the wards of the city. The provisions of the remaining sections of this ordinance, except the 32d, shall apply and extend to the second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Wards of the city, and to that portion of the First Ward east of Broad street and north of Market street, including said Broad and Market streets to that portion of the Twenty-first Ward formerly comprised within the boroughs of Manayunk; to that portion of the Twenty-second Ward formerly comprised within the boroughs of Germantown; to the portions of the Twenty-third and formerly comprised within the late districts of Frankford, Bridesburg, and Whitehall; and to that portion of the Twenty-fourth Ward formerly comprised within the late district of West Philadelphia.

Section 41. Any person violating any provision of this ordinance shall forfeit the sum of two dollars; to be recovered before the alderman whose office is located nearest the place where the violation occurs, at the option of the city of Philadelphia, for the use of the city; and every alderman of the city shall keep a separate docket for such cases, which shall always be open to the inspection of the Mayor, Supervisor, City Solicitor and his assistants, and members of Councils.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY, President of Common Council, pro tem.

Attest—
ARAHAM STEWART, Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYNDS, President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-third day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).

ALEXANDER HENRY, 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND Window Shades, from New York Auction sales, for sale at—Magnificent Extension Tapestry, 5/4 wide, $1 62½, $1 75 and $1 75; Imperial Brussels, Quilted, 5/4 wide, 75, 80 and 90 cents; 5-4, 3-4 and 12-4 at proportionate prices; Imperial Cannets, $1 00 to $1 75 per yard; Ingrain, from 50 cents to $1 12½; Venetian, Rag, and Hemp, from 37½ to 75 cents per yard; Mattings, the largest assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, from 37½ to 75 cents a yard, at the New York Auction Sales Depot, (formerly Strouse's), No. 537 S. SECOND Street, first door above Walnut, opposite Corn Exchange. 9-7-1m

NOW READY.

COAL AT $7 50 PER TON.

THE CONSUMERS' MUTUAL COAL COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK:

50,000 Shares at $10 Per Share, $500,000.

PRESIDENT, JAMES LYND.

TREASURER, JOSIAH RISTERBOCK, No. 1[illegible] Market Street.

SECRETARY, JOHN C. STONES, No. 432 S. Nineteenth Street.

DIRECTORS,

JAMES LYNDS, No. 324 S. Sixth street.
EDWARD H. JONES, No. 631 Arch street.
HENRY S. PAUL, No. 419 Walnut street.
P. F. CLAYTON, No. 135 N. Third street.
THOMAS B. GARSED, No. 108 Chesnut st. ses.

OFFICE, No. 58 S. SIXTH STREET,

SECOND STORY.

Under the above title a company has been formed, to enable consumers, large and small, by the aggregate of their yearly expenditure for coal, to own their own colliery and to supply themselves with the article at cost.

The greatly increased prices of all commodities, with the greater increase still threatening, should lead consumers to devise and avail themselves of every practicable method of economizing upon their own consumption. As far as the mere luxuries of life are concerned, this may be accomplished by abstinence; but as to its necessaries, some other principle must be called into requisition.

In the list of necessaries, few articles hold a higher place than coal, and in regard to this the *mutual principle is*, fortunately, both applicable and adequate.

A ton of coal delivered at the yard in Philadelphia costs about $7. Delivered at the consumer's door it costs $12. The difference is $5, and yet the cost of carting is only 50 cents.

The explanation is simple. The collier must have his profit, the jobber must have his profit, and the retailer must have his profit. Why cannot consumers, by combining for a single year the amount of their expenditures for coal, possess their own colliery, and make to one three profits for themselves?

The Consumers' Mutual Coal Company offers an unusually favorable opportunity for carrying these principles into practical operation. The Company has purchased an old-established colliery, about five miles above Pottsville; with steam-engines, breakers, miners' houses, blacksmith-shops, saw-mill, cars, mules, and all the equipments for a business of 150,000 tons of coal per annum, and having a right for sixteen years to work, *over a mile in length*, the best three veins in Schuylkill county—the Skidmore vein, eleven feet thick; the Mammoth vein, from twenty-five to thirty feet thick; and the Seven Foot vein.

The colliery is now producing 150 tons per day of best quality White Ash Coal, and a new slope is almost completed which will increase its capacity to 600 tons per day.

The present net cost of a ton of coal delivered from said colliery at the door of the consumer is—

Royalty, mining, breaking, loading, &c.	$3 25
Toll and freight on Reading Railroad	3 68
Delivery at consumer's door	50
	$7 43
The retail price at the coal yard is	$12 00
Saving on the mutual plan per ton is	$4 57

The consumer of ten tons of coal per year can subscribe ten shares of stock at $10 per share, and will be entitled to ten tons of coal at net cost for sixteen years. At present prices he will save about $50 the first year. Should the price of coal increase, as is strongly apprehended, the saving will be still greater.

The present annual production of the colliery is 50,000 tons only, or one ton per share of stock; but the immediate infusion of fresh cash capital into it will increase its production, before the end of the year, to the rate of 150,000 tons. This will enable the company to distribute in cash dividends the profits on 100,000 extra tons of coal each year after the present, which at present prices will be about $500,000, or $10 per share.

There is every probability that the cash dividends of the first ten years will reimburse to the stockholders the entire cost of their stock. Very few enterprises can offer equal inducements. It combines production and consumption, saving and gain. Every householder and business man in the community can participate in and should avail himself of its advantages.

The payment on account of the stock may be made as follows:—$3 per share on subscribing; $2 per share October 1, 1864; $2 per share November 1, 1864; $3 per share December 1, 1864.

The object of the Directors is to render the company a great public benefit, and to divide its advantages among a large number of individuals: they have therefore refused several offers from speculators to take large amounts of stock, and until the 1st day of October next have limited the number of shares that may be subscribed by any person to one hundred.

The Company is now prepared to deliver coal to subscribers at $7 50 per ton. Subscriptions for a limited number of shares of stock can be made at the office, No. 58 S. SIXTH Street, and orders for coal obtained.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF SUBSCRIBERS.

The undersigned, pursuant to appointment, proceeded on Tuesday, July 5, to Pottsville, and early the following day commenced the inspection of the colliery, &c., the property this company proposes to purchase.

They respectfully submit the following report as the result of their careful investigations:—

First—The coal is of good quality generally, and much of it is very superior.

Second—There is an inexhaustible quantity of coal in the tract, for the term of the lease of 16 years. In fact we are assured with our utm

FIFTH EDITION

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

GRANT'S ARMY VERY VIGILANT.

Railroad Between Dalton and Atlanta Cut.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, September 25.—The Richmond *Whig* of the 24th says that heavy reinforcements to Grant's army are still coming in. The enemy are very vigilant on our right, evidently fearing an attack on the Weldon railroad.

MEMPHIAN, Miss., September 20.—Martin's Brigade tore up the track between Atlanta and Dalton.

GRIFFIN, Ga., September 21.—One thousand of our men were exchanged at Rough and Ready to-day. The oath of allegiance was offered at Atlanta, and was freely taken by many; prisoners say that one entire Georgia regiment took it. There had been no movement of the enemy from Atlanta up to last night, and nothing is known of the whereabouts of our army.

GRIFFIN, Ga., September 21.—The enemy were skirmishing with General Hood's army near Fairburn yesterday afternoon.

A train of Yankee prisoners went up to Rough and Ready last night to be exchanged.

The ten day truce expired to-night.

A number of guerillas on the way from Smithfield to Louisville overpowered the guard on the boat, and forced a landing. Farragut does not design attacking Mobile at present.

Sherman has issued an order forbidding all citizens from coming this side of Nashville from beyond it.

Twenty-five thousand prisoners have been moved from Andersonville to Savannah and Augusta.

BULL'S GAP, September 22.—General Vaughn drove the enemy from Blue Springs this morning, capturing twelve prisoners. The enemy are strongly fortified at Bull's Gap.

Early's defeat at Winchester is explained by facts generally understood in this city, but which it is not expedient at present to give greater publicity to. Suffice it to say, they in nowise reflect upon the commander, officers, or men. All that valor and skill could do, were done in the late fight.

Arrival of Released Union Prisoners from Richmond.

FORTRESS MONROE, September 25.—The flag-of-truce steamer *New York* arrived here at 5 o'clock, bound for Annapolis from Varina, on the James river, with eight hundred and fifty Union prisoners, just released from Southern prisons. Among them are the following officers:—

Brigadier-General W. T. Bartlett.
Lieutenant J. G. Barclay, 11th Pennsylvania.
Lieutenant B. D. Hetling, 3d Pennsylvania.
Captain W. H. Watkins, 3d Pennsylvania.
Captain H. C. Perry, 1st New York.
Lieutenant C. F. Griswold, 1st Vermont.
Captain M. Doran, 155th New York.
Captain J. McKean, 5th New York.
Captain C. E. Chase, 1st D. C. Cavalry.
Lieutenant S. R. Sage, 144th Ohio.
Lieutenant W. F. Donghty, 2d Pennsylvania.
Adjutant A. B. Capron, 11th New York.
Lieutenant J. T. Connelly, 122d New York.
Lieutenant C. W. Ostrander, 122d New York.
Captain A. J. Hough, 9th Massachusetts.
Captain J. S. Tripple, 39th New York.
Lieutenant Fisher, 39th New York.
Lieutenant J. B. Cone, 1st Connecticut.
Lieutenant N. D. Beacham, 9th Ohio.
Lieutenant C. Hurlbut, 28th Ohio.
Lieutenant M. Schriner, 28th Ohio.
Lieutenant H. McTavish, 164th New York.
Lieutenant S. C. Cordes, 4th New York.
Lieutenant S. A. White, 144th Ohio.
Lieutenant J. Brennan, 2d Pennsylvania.
Lieutenant E. G. Abell, 38th Wisconsin.
Lieutenant M. C. Cowdery, 2d Ohio.
Lieutenant R. S. Doune, 5th New Hampshire.
Lieutenant R. S. King, 7th Indiana.
Lieutenant G. K. Brady, 14th U. S. Infantry.
Lieutenant J. E. Sheppard, 9th Maine.
Captain H. Lee, 11th Connecticut.

EXCITEMENT IN CINCINNATI.

The Draft Commenced in Ohio and Indiana—Man Killed in a Billiard Saloon—Suicide of a Soldier—Two Men Crushed to Death—Union Delegation Attacked—Two Men and one Woman Killed, and Several Wounded.

CINCINNATI, September 26.—The draft in this State and Indiana is progressing quietly.

Several new regiments passed through the city last week for the front.

A man named Brennan was killed in a billiard saloon on Saturday night.

A soldier of the 174th Regiment committed suicide by falling on his bayonet.

A man named Cramer was crushed to death by the falling of a bank of earth in Stoners township.

George Cadinar was crushed to death by the overturning of an omnibus on the Deer creek road.

The delegations from Covington and Newport, while returning home from the Union demonstration in this city, on Saturday night, came into collision with a mob in the Fourth Ward. Boulders and pistols were used profusely. Two men and one woman were killed and several others were wounded. The riot was soon quieted.

Arrival of Wounded at Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, September 26.—The flag of-truce boat *New York*, Captain Chisholm, has just arrived with thirty-five paroled officers and 150 enlisted men. Of the latter 130 are sick or wounded. Major Mulford has them in charge.

From Aspinwall.

NEW YORK, September 25.—The steamer *North Star* has arrived with Aspinwall advices of the 17th instant, and $460,000 in specie. She brings no news.

Warrant Issued for the Arrest of the Lake Erie Pirates.

TORONTO, C. W., September 23.—Warrants have been issued by the authorities here for the arrest of several of the Lake Erie pirates who have been seen in this city.

JOE BROWN AND THE GEORGIA MILITIA.

There is no question but that Joseph E. Brown is one of the most singular, as well as extraordinary, political leaders in the Southern Confederacy. He was first elected Governor of Georgia in 1855, and has been continuously re-elected by increased majorities ever since, over the ablest and most influential citizens of the State. To say that he is in any sense a great man would be doing violence to truth, and reducing the standard of greatness to a degree which would not be tolerated even by those spongers who write up politicians and officers in proportion to the amount of patronage—in whisky and other et cetera—expended on them. Governor Brown is not great, but he is very shrewd, and has more nerve than any other Southern leader, save William W. Holden, editor of the Raleigh (North Carolina) *Standard*.

A life-long Democrat, he has ever co-operated with the leaders of the fire-eating Democracy, not because of any sympathy with the aristocratic theories of that party, but because he was (and is) supremely selfish; and for the sake of office pandered to the ignorant and vulgar prejudices of those people who doubted every man's honesty and patriotism who did not indorse everything tainted with liberal ideas in Government, in religion, or in the social circle.

Although, before and since the war, the most zealous devotion to States Rights, he has given Jeff. Davis no little trouble, on paper, in regard to the latter's perpetual violation of every article in the political creed upon which Secession itself is based. He has been distrusted by the Rebel leaders more than twelve months, yet he has heretofore supported the Confederacy with such zeal and success as to silence his enemies.

We now have a most important document from Governor Brown, which we find in the Chattanooga *Rebel* (printed at Griffin, Ga.), of the 14th. It is dated the 10th, and reads as follows:—

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, MILLEDGEVILLE, September 10, 1864.—General J. B. Hood, Commanding Army of Tennessee.—General:—As the militia of the State were called out for the defence of Atlanta during the campaign against it, which has terminated by the fall of the city into the hands of the enemy, and as many of them left their homes without preparation, et seeing to be gone but a few weeks, who have remained in service over three months (most of the time in the trenches), justice requires that they be furnished, while the enemy are preparing for the winter campaign, to return to their homes, and look after some of their important interests, and prepare themselves for such service as may be required when another campaign commences against other important points in the State.

I thereby withdraw said organization from your command, in the hope that I shall be able to return it with greater numbers and equal efficiency, when the interest of the public service requires it. In this connection, I beg leave to tender to you, general, my sincere thanks for your impartial bestowal of the State troops and for your uniform courtesy and kindness to me individually. With assurances of high consideration and esteem, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

Now, the proclamation may not amount to anything, or it may be the "beginning of the end." In our judgment it is ominous of the most serious disturbance in the camp of the enemy; and we arrive at this conclusion as much from the circumstances under which it appears to have been issued, as the spirit in which the Jeff. Davis organs receive and comment upon it. In the first place, from the very face of the document, it is clear that the orders were issued without consultation with General Hood, and that the order itself was the first notification the Rebel commander had of an intention to take such a step. His promise to return them within thirty days is easier made than complied with, if, indeed, he intends to do so.

How Hood will receive this bold step we are not as yet advised. If he quietly backs down, and permits Joe Brown to come into his camp and furlough 15,000 men, it is an evidence of extreme weakness which we had not hoped to see developed so soon. If he refuses to recognize the Governor's authority, the publication of the order will be regarded by the militia as an invitation to desertion, if not mutiny. Viewed in any light the Union has everything to gain by this practical application of the principles of State sovereignty and emphatic disregard of a plain statute of the Confederate Government. To appreciate the real importance of the proclamation we have only to imagine a similar one on our side from Governor Seymour, of New York.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* is extremely severe on Governor Brown, and we infer that that paper only reiterates the opinions of the Jeff. Davis party and of General Hood.

The *Rebel* says:—

"We once heard a drunken soldier shout, 'What is freedom without liberty, and what is liberty without independence?' Governor Brown says what is independence without sorghum, and how is sorghum to be saved without the militia?"

And again:—

"We have heard of men 'saving their bacon by getting out of a fight,' but Governor Brown has called his militia from the front to save their sorghum. This flank movement on the sorghum is certainly a 'sweetener.'"

In another place 'John Happy" (Captain Roberts, one of the editors), gets off the following:—

SORGHUM SYRUP AND THE MILITIA.

Tumultuous horror brooded o'er the van,
Freezing with ill to Gods and to man,
"Oh! Heavens," cried Joe, "we must our sorghum save—
Is there no hero in this host to save the brave?
What though destruction sweep these lovely plains,
What's liberty to us if sorghum ye're to drains?
By their sweet cane we raise our knives on high,
And swear to keep our homes, and suck it as we die."

We hope our correspondents may be able to obtain future numbers of the Rebel organs, so that we may be able to lay before our readers the action of the people of Georgia and of the Rebel authorities on the questions which the document under consideration has undoubtedly raised.—*Chattanooga Gazette.*

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10. Richard Vaux,
11. Edward Halliday,
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14. Charles H. Shriner,
15. John Winter,
16. David McConaughy,
17. David W. Woods,
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Seventeenth District.....EDWARD G. LEE.
Eighteenth District.....JAMES MILLER. 9-15-2tf

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

RESIGNATION OF MR. BLAIR

He Approves of the Baltimore Platform.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, September 26.—Montgomery Blair in a letter to an afternoon paper says:—"My offers to resign were not made because the principles adopted at Baltimore were objectionable to me, but on the contrary, were made in good faith, with a view to allay animosities among the friends of those principles, and in order to secure their triumph."

Mr. Blair will, by request of the President, continue in office until his successor qualifies.

Nothing has yet been heard from Governor Dennison, who is canvassing in Ohio, at a point where there is no telegraphic communication, but no doubt is entertained that he will accept the office.

Army of the Potomac.

The mail steamer *Express*, from City Point, reports all quiet yet before Petersburg. Attempts are being made to raise the steamer *Keyport*, which sank off Fortress Monroe last Monday, and it is believed the efforts will be successful.

Naval Recruits.

Orders have been issued by the Navy Department, directing that hereafter no substitutes will be received into the Navy, except they be seamen or firemen. All substitutes for enrolled or drafted men, with the above exceptions, must be mustered into the army.

Loss of Lake Vessel.

CLEVELAND, September 26.—The brig *Sutton*, which left Cleveland on Saturday, struck a bar and sunk about five miles east of here. Her crew took to the rigging. The owners obtained a steamer at daylight, and rescued the mate, who was the only survivor. Seven lives were lost. The vessel is a total loss.

Fire in Detroit.

DETROIT, September 24th.—The warehouses of B. G'Grady, Clark & Young, and Russell & Gitchell, were struck by lightning last night and were entirely consumed. The loss is from $25,000 to $50,000, covered by insurance.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 23.—Stocks are lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 93½; Cumberland Coal, 97; Illinois Central, 118½; Michigan Southern, 72¾; do. guaranteed, 134; New York Central, 119½; Reading, 117¾; Hudson River, 1.05; Canton Co., 28¾; Erie, 85¾; One Year Certificates, 94¼; Ten-Forties, 95; Five-Twenties of 1862, 103; Coupons, 106; 1865, 104; Registered 10s of 1868, 120; Gold, 1.57; since the Board, 1.60.

BALTIMORE, September 26.—Flour heavy; sales of 300 barrels Ohio extra at $10 00; Howard street superfine, 10 25. Wheat drooping; white, $1 75@2 00. Corn scarce and steady. Groceries very dull. Whisky nominal.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

The Second Great Victory—Complete Rout of the Rebels—Particulars of the Battle at Fisher's Hill.

WINCHESTER, Va., September 24.—Victory still perches on our banners in the valley. The choicest troops in the Rebel service, including the famous corps which did somuch to make the reputation of Stonewall Jackson, is now a disorganized, shattered body, flying post-haste to Lynchburg.

On Wednesday night, General Sheridan resolved to attack the Rebel position at Fisher's Hill. The plan of attack was as follows:—

The 8th Army Corps, under General Crook, was to move to the right, towards North Mountain, the extreme left of the Rebel line, and attack the Rebel left flank, and, if possible, gain their rear. Ricketts' Division of the 6th Corps was to join Crook on the left, while Wheaton's and Getty's Divisions of the same corps were to form the centre. The 19th Corps were to hold the left of the line.

On Wednesday afternoon, about half-past 3 o'clock, Crook, after a sophi and difficult march, struck the Rebel left flank, and threw one of his divisions in their rear. By a magnificent charge, the men cheering as they advanced on the double quick, the Rebel left wing was driven in confusion on the centre, which, at the same time, was charged by the 6th and 19th Corps in front.

The combined attack in front, flank and rear, was more than Rebel flesh and blood could stand. Their left and centre became confused and disorganized, and the whole Rebel army broke and ran, abandoning artillery, caissons, horses, small-arms, in fact everything that could possibly impede them in their retreat. Their rout was most complete. About twenty-five hundred of them, who were hemmed in, threw down their arms and surrendered. The rest fled pell-mell toward Woodstock. The road between the battle-field and the latter place was literally strewn with muskets, knapsacks, haversacks, and almost every species of property known in an army.

Our losses in the attack were very small, considering the strength of the position attacked, and the advantages gained. I do not think they will exceed seven hundred in all, which falls principally on the 8th Corps, and on Ricketts' Division of the 6th. The losses in the 19th are slight.

The Rebels were evidently taken by surprise by the assault on their left, which they deemed impregnable to attack, and before they had time to recover from their consternation or to make provision to repel our attack, the 6th and 19th Corps had gained the crest of the hill, broken their centre, and cut off the right wing from the main body of their army.

Kershaw's Division of Longstreet's Corps, which had been detached by Early to protect communications, and especially to guard the railroad at Culpeper, arrived in time to take part in the fight at Fisher's Hill; but they came too late to influence contrage that the hearts of their dispirited, demoralized comrades. They shared the same fate, and were forced to retreat along with the rest of the Rebel army.

The strong cavalry force which moved into the Luray valley on Wednesday are actively employed in the Rebel rear and flanks in gathering in prisoners. Hundreds have been picked up, and hundreds are coming in and voluntarily giving themselves up.

Captured Rebel officers say that their force in the battle on Monday was twenty-two thousand.

Our soldiers are in glorious spirits, and anxious to be led forward. Our cavalry by this time have probably reached Harrisonburg, which is about forty miles southwest of Woodstock.

Hundreds of prisoners are coming into Winchester every few hours. The town is one vast hospital and Rebel prison. There are over six thousand Rebel prisoners, including the wounded, congregated here. Fifteen hundred privates and one hundred and twenty-six officers, from colonels down, were sent to Harpers' Ferry yesterday.

The prisoners are a well-dressed, hearty, healthy-looking set of men, who look as though living in the Valley had agreed with them. A goodly proportion of the privates have already asked permission to take the oath of allegiance. All of them express themselves tired of fighting, and hope that the war will soon cease.

Our wounded are being well cared for at Winchester. The slightly wounded are being removed to Harper's Ferry as rapidly as possible. Several hundred were sent there yesterday.

Rebel officers captured admit the completeness of their defeat, and express fears that it will result in the annihilation of Early's army. Reinforcements they say are out of the question, as Lee cannot spare any more men from Petersburg to defend Lynchburg.

Thus has the disgrace of our various defeats in this valley of humiliation been wiped out by glorious little Phil. Sheridan and his brave army.

Colonel Periet's regiment, the 114th New York, in the battle of Monday, lost about two hundred men. Colonel Perier himself received three wounds—one through the neck, one in arm, and another in the side, which exposed the lung.

Notwithstanding this complication of wounds, he rode on horseback from Winchester to Harper's Ferry, a distance of twenty-nine miles. He goes to New York on a furlough.—*New York Tribune.*

—An iron clad for the Turkish Government was launched in the Clyde on the 3d inst.

—A musical convention was held last week at Gardner, Mass. The singers numbered over 200.

—A lady in Rhode Island was relieved of two tumors last week which weighed 30 pounds.

—Large arrivals of cotton from India and China are reported in England.

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WHEN WILL THE PEOPLE BE WISE?

Hundreds and thousands of dollars are spent yearly, and hundreds and thousands of the best men and women of America linger in pain, and die, and fill a premature grave, with that awful disease, Dyspepsia. They try this physician, and that physician, but alas! alas! no relief, no cure; and the next we hear of them they have gone "to that bourne from whence no trave er returns." We say to the sick that the witnesses we give this day of the wonderful cures of Dyspepsia made by

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GREAT AMERICAN DYSPEPSIA PILLS AND PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,

Are from men and women of unquestionable worth and reputation. They live in and around Philadelphia. Go and hear their testimony. Many of them were saved from the very jaws of death when all else was gone.

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1st. A constant pain or uneasiness at the pit of the stomach.
2d. Flatulence and acidity.
3d. Contempt and loss of appetite.
4th. Gloom and depression of spirits.
5th. Diarrhœa with griping.
6th. Pain in all parts of the system.
7th. Consumptive symptoms and palpitation of the heart.
8th. Cough, with pain in the throat.
9th. Nervous affection and want of sleep at night.
10th. Loss of appetite and vomiting.
11th. Dizziness, craziness of vision and loss of sight.
12th. Headache and staggering in walking, with great weakness.

Out of the thousand of cases of dyspepsia that have used Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills, not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warrant a cure in every case, no matter if of twenty years' standing. Sold by all druggists everywhere, and at Dr. WISHART'S office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Price $1 per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of money.

DYSPEPSIA—DYSPEPSIA.

Mr. Wishart, I wish to add my testimony to the hundreds you receive to the healing properties of your Pine Tree Tar Cordial. For fifteen years a sufferer, ten years of that time I have slept only in my chair, not being able to lie down for fear of suffocation. I have employed seven of the best physicians in Philadelphia, who all pronounced my case incurable. I was taken to the College, where the Faculty, having done what they could, declared my disease an incurable case of Asthma and Chronic Dyspepsia, in its last stage, and that my lungs were partially gone. Finding one of your circulars, my wife procured from your store a bottle of your Cordial. Perseveringly I used seven bottles, and a box and a half of your Dyspepsia Pills, when I felt that my disease had wholly given way, and the Cordials had given me new vigor and strength. I continued to improve, and for the past three months I have been able to sleep in my bed as soundly as I ever did. I am now well, and have gained twenty-five pounds in my weight. I am able to work and provide for my family. I send you this true and faithful statement for the benefit of the suffering. Friends, call and see me, near Oxford Church Post Office, Twenty-third Ward, Philadelphia.

ISAAC HELLERMAN.

DR. WISHART'S GREAT AMERICAN DYSPEPSIA PILLS.

This is to certify that I suffered for ten years with that dreadful complaint called dyspepsia. I suffered much pain and distress, with gloom and depression of spirits; I was treated by eight different physicians for my complaints, and at times was much better, but then my old disease, dyspepsia, would return with all its dreadful qualities, and my whole system was fast wasting away. In this sick and debilitated state, I was handed a circular of Dr. Wishart's great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which gave a correct description of my sufferings, and I determined to place myself under the Doctor's care, and use his medicines.

As soon as I commenced the use of the medicine, I began to get better, and so I continued three months, at which time I was perfectly cured of all my complaints, and perfectly restored to health; I am to-day a well man. Dr. Wishart, I give you this certificate with a grateful heart for the benefit I have received from the use of your truly wonderful medicines. May God bless you and preserve your truly useful life for many years. I would say to every sick person who was suffering as I was that my residence is No. 139 Richmond street, Philadelphia, where I will take great delight in giving testimony to the great power of Dr. Wishart's medicines to cure.

F. B. ALLEN.

Dr Wishart's Store and Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, Moses Kommis, do certify that I was sick with dyspepsia for two years; I was very sick at the pit of my stomach, with pain in my breast, side, back and head, with dizziness and staggering in walking, with great weakness and general debility. I employed, in that time, seven eminent physicians, and they differed in their opinion of my disease; some thought I had one disease, and some another, but I was all the time getting worse and worse, until I became so low that my wife would have to feed me for weeks together. While in this distressful condition, I placed myself under Dr. Wishart's treatment, and used his great American Dyspepsia Pills and treatment for Dyspepsia, and at the present time I am perfectly well, and have gained in flesh twenty-four pounds, and I can work and attend to my business as well as any person in Pennsylvania, and I am satisfied it is a perfect cure. Dr. Wishart, you can publish my case if you see proper, as I want to bear testimony to the great power your medicine has to cure Dyspepsia. All persons are at liberty to call and see me or write.

MOSES KOMMIS,

Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill county, Pa.

DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA.

This is to certify that I had Dyspepsia in the worst form for three years. I was treated by seven of the best physicians in America; some of them were Professors of Jefferson College, Philadelphia, but they did me no good. I grew worse every month. I would be taken at times with dreadful pains in my breast and stomach, so great was it that I could neither sit, lie, nor stand, but would rove about from one room to another; my friends expected to see me die, as there appeared to be no relief for me. In this hopeless condition I placed myself under Dr. Wishart's treatment, and used his medicines as directed.

This day I am a well man, and for three weeks I have been on my feet, and working hard from early morn until eleven o'clock at night. Mr. Wishart, I give you this certificate with a grateful heart, feeling it my duty so do so; you may, and I want you to publish it to the world, that every person suffering as I was may have the benefit of using your truly wonderful remedies. All sick persons are at liberty to call and see me, or write to me, as I want to render all the good I can to suffering humanity.

JAMES H. ANGELL,

Overseer of Washington Manufacturing Company's Weaving Room, Gloucester, N. J.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, John Lynch, do certify that for four months past I was attacked with acute dyspepsia; I was so severely handled that I could do nothing; but what it would fill me with dreadful distress; my nervous system was perfectly prostrated; my whole frame soon became weak and trembling, with a confused, sick and dizziness in the head, followed by a palpitation of the heart and general debility of the whole body. Every kind of medicine administered to me did no good, until I was advised to call on Dr Wishart and place myself under his treatment. It is now about nine weeks since I commenced to use his Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and I do truthfully and faithfully say, that I am perfectly cured of Dyspepsia, and all other diseases arising therefrom, and I can eat three good meals every day, and feel well in every respect. I am 76 years of age, and if it was necessary, I feel I could and would shoulder my gun to defend the city from invasion by the Rebels. All persons suffering with Dyspepsia as I was, are at liberty to call and see me, for I feel it my duty to do all the good I can by recommending humanity.

JOHN LYNCH,

No. 1851 Poplar street, Philadelphia.

Dr. WISHART'S Store and Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Price, $1 per box. Sent by mail on receipt of money.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

Dr. Wishart—I have been a constant sufferer with Dyspepsia for the last eighteen years, during which time I cannot say that I ever enjoyed a perfectly well day. There were times when the symptoms were more aggravated than at others, and then it seemed it would be a great relief to die. I had at all times an unpleasant feeling in my head, but latterly my sufferings so much increased that I became almost unfit for business of any kind; my mind was continually filled with gloomy thoughts and forebodings, and if I attempted to change their current by reading, at once a sensation of icy coldness, in connection with a dead weight, as it were, rested upon my brain; also, a feeling of sickness would occur at the stomach, and great pain to my eyes, accompanied with which was the continual fear of losing my reason. I also experienced great lassitude, debility, and nervousness, which made it difficult to walk by day or sleep at night. I became averse to society, and disposed only to seclusion, and having tried the skill of a number of eminent physicians of various schools, finally came to the conclusion that for this disease at my present age (45 years), there was no cure in existence. But, through the interference of Divine Providence, to whom I devoutly offer my thanks, I at last found a sovereign remedy in your Dyspepsia Pills and Tar Cordial, which seem to have effectually removed almost the last trace of my long list of ailments and bad feelings, and in their place health, pleasure, and contentment are my every day companions. JAMES M. SAUNDERS,

No. 455 N. Second street, Philadelphia,
Formerly of Woodbury, N. J.

Dr. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, Moses Tobin, of Cheltenham, Montgomery county, Pa., have suffered for more than one year everything but death itself, from that awful disease, called Dyspepsia. I employed in that time five of the most eminent physicians in Philadelphia. They did all they could for me with medicines and cupping, but still I was no better. I then went to the Pennsylvania University in order to place myself in reach of the best medical talents in the country, but their medicines failed to do me any good, and oftimes I wished for death to relieve me of my sufferings, but one day Dr. Wishart's advertisement in the Philadelphia "Bulletin," I determined to try once more, but with little faith. I called on Dr. Wishart, and told him if I could have died I would not have troubled him, and then related my sufferings to him. The Dr. assured me if he failed to cure me of Dyspepsia, it would be the first case in two years, so I put myself under his treatment, and although I had been for months vomiting nearly everything I ate, my stomach swollen with wind, and filled with pain beyond description, I bought a box of his Dyspepsia Pills. I used them as directed, and in two days I could eat a hearty meal as any person in the State of Pennsylvania, and in thirty days was a well man. I invite any person suffering as I was to call and see me, and I will relate my suffering and the great cure I received. I would say to all Dyspeptics, everywhere, that Dr. Wishart's Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial is the earth that can cure Dyspepsia with any degree of certainty.

MOSES TOBIN,

Cheltenham, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Dr. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. All examinations and consultations free.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

Dr. Wishart—I was a great sufferer with dyspepsia for seven years. Everything I ate filled me with wind and pain. Everything I took did me no good. I suffered as no one but a dyspeptic can suffer. I was so much afflicted that if I drank a glass of water, it would soon return back in a heated condition. I applied to every kind of medicine and treatment, but all to no purpose. I saw your advertisement in the Bulletin of a great cure your great American Dyspepsia Pills had made. I went to your store and purchased a box, and commenced to use them; and I do thank God this day I am a well man, and can eat three meals per day. I have sent a number of persons after your pills, and I gave a young man that was suffering with dyspepsia in my neighborhood some of your pills, and they cured him entirely. You may refer to me if you see proper.

JAMES HIGHLEY,

Kennedyville, Kent county, Del.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

HEAR WHAT MR. JOHN H. BABCOCK SAYS,

No. 1026 OLIVE Street, }
Philadelphia, January 22d, 1864. }

Dr. Wishart—Sir—It is with much pleasure that I am now able to inform you that, by the use of your great American Dyspepsia Pills, I have been entirely cured of that long and distressing complaint, Dyspepsia. I had been grievously afflicted for the past twenty-five years, and for ten years of that time have not been freed from its pain one week at a time. I have had it in the worst form, and have dragged out an unbearable existence, being in pain day and night. Every kind of food that I ate would sour on my stomach and pain, it mattered not how light or how small the quantity. A continued belching was sure to follow. I had no appetite for any kind of meat whatever, and my diet was so great for several months, that I lived on your Pills, that I frequently wished for death. I had taken everything that I had heard of for Dyspepsia, without receiving any relief, until I took your Pills being recommended to me by one who had been cured by them. I concluded to give them a trial, although I had no faith in them. To my astonishment, I found myself getting better before I had taken one-fourth of a box, and after taking half a box I was a well man, and can eat anything I like, and enjoy a hearty meal three times a day, without inconvenience from anything I eat or drink. It is but justice, from me at this early period to make this public acknowledgment in favor of your invaluable medicine, and refer to me. I will cheerfully give all desirable information to any one who may call on me. Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. BABCOCK.

For sale at Dr. WISHART'S Medical Depot, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price one dollar per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of price.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, Samuel D. Haven, have been a great sufferer with chronic dyspepsia and indigestion of the kidneys for three years. I employed three or four of the most eminent physicians of Philadelphia, also of Burlington county, New Jersey. They did all for me they could, but all to no purpose. I was constantly filled with awful wind and distress, and with constant belching of wind and sour acid. My tongue was covered with a white coating or mucus until it ceased in large furrows, and was dreadfully sore! Oh! I sometimes wished for death to relieve me of my sufferings, for I had not all hope of ever being well again. I made it a subject of prayer to God that He would direct me to some medicine that would cure me. I was so much reduced as to be confined to my house, and the Philadelphia "Ledger," of a great cure made upon Mr. John Babcock, of No. 1026 Olive street, Philada., by the use of Dr. Wishart's Dyspepsia Pills. I went to the Doctor's office, and placed myself under his treatment, and I found him to be indeed a true one, for I would be the last one I would make. It has been six weeks since I commenced the use of his medicine, and I am now a well man, free from all pain and distress, and can eat three hearty meals a day with comfort and feel no ill effects. Dr. Wishart, I want you to publish my case as I want every poor dyspeptic suffering as I was to call on me, and I will tell them of the great cure I have received from your invaluable medicine.

SAMUEL D. HAVEN,

Corner of Venango and Lambert streets, near Richmond street, Kensington. Would refer to Richmond and Canal street, formerly from Wrightstown, Burlington county, New Jersey.

Dr. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

This is to certify that suffering severely with a disease called Dyspepsia, with the loss of weight, my attention was directed to Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills as the remedy. Having within three weeks taken seven Pills, according to the directions, I found myself entirely cured, and for two weeks since my health is greatly improved, and I can eat without fear of pain or inconvenience. I earnestly recommend them to all similarly afflicted. Mrs. M. B. THOMPSON,

Richmond street, Four doors below Hanover.

Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, Elizabeth Branson, of Brandywine, Del., formerly of Ole Field, Del., do certify that for one year and a half I suffered everything but death from that awful disease called Dyspepsia. My whole system was prostrated with weakness and nervous debility; I could not digest my food, and I was reduced to the smallest amount of food, it would remain just as I swallowed it. I became so costive in my bowels that I would not have a passage in less than from four and often eight days; under this unfavorable state my mind seemed entirely to give way. I had dread of horror and evil forebodings of some thing that every body hated me, and I hated everybody; I could not bear my husband or my own children—everything appeared to be a burden to me; I had no ambition to do anything; I lost all my love of home, and would ramble and wander from place to place, but could not be contented; I felt that I was ashamed to live, and that there was no relief for me, and was often tempted to commit suicide. So near was my whole system broken down, destroyed, and also my mind, from that awful complaint, Dyspepsia, that my friends thought best to have me placed in the Insane Hospital, West Philadelphia; I remained there some weeks, and thought I was a little better, but in a few days my dreadful complaint was raging as bad as ever. Hearing of the wonderful cures performed by Dr. Wishart's great American Dyspepsia Pills, and his treatment of Dyspepsia, my husband called on Dr. Wishart, and stated my case to him. He said he had no doubt he could cure me. So in three days after I called, and placed myself under the Doctor's treatment, and in two weeks I began to digest my food, and felt that my health was coming my way; and I continued to recover for about three months, and at the present time I enjoy perfect health of body and mind, and I can sincerely return my thanks to a merciful God, and Dr. Wishart, and to his great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, that saved me from an insane asylum and a premature grave. All persons suffering as I was are at liberty to call on me or write, as I am willing to do all the good I can to suffering humanity.

ELIZABETH BRANSON.

Brandywine, Delaware, formerly Old Chester, Delaware county, Pa.

Dr. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

The above are a few among the thousands which this great remedy has saved from an untimely grave. We have hundreds of letters from persons in all parts of the country, saying that they have never procured or used a medicine which gave such universal satisfaction.

These Medicines are prepared only by the proprietor,

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART,

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No. 10 N. SECOND STREET, Philadelphia,

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